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The Bombay Chronicle

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The credit for this belongs to our people.
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VOL. XIX NO. 301- BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA

VICEROY PRESENTS ORDINANCES FOR CHRISTMAS.

Frontier Reforms Ushered In With Three 'Firmans'

TO ARREST, DETAIN, CONTROL AND COMMANDEER

CRUSADE AGAINST "RED SHIRTS"

NON-ATTENDANCE AT DARBAR A CRIME!

NEW DELHI, December 24.

Three more Ordinances have been promulgated to-day by the Governor-General. They deal with the situation in the North-West Frontier and are numbered 13, 14 and 15 of 1931.

The thirteenth Ordinance confers special powers on the Frontier Government and its officers for the purpose of maintaining law and order.

It embodies several provisions of the Chittagong and U. P. Ordinances and contains a few new provisions. It gives power to arrest and detain, as well as control suspected persons.

If the Local Government is satisfied that there are any reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety, he may be directed not to enter, reside or remain in any specified area.

NOVEL PROVISION.

Penalty for disobeying this order is two years' imprisonment or fine or both. The Ordinance empowers officers to take possession of buildings and prohibit or limit access to certain places. There is a new provision which gives power to control the supply of commodity of general use. It says that if it is considered necessary for public advantage to control the supply of any commodity of general use in any area, the Local Government may notify to that effect and exercise in that area certain powers in regard to that commodity.

Power is also given to control or regulate utility services like Posts and Telegraphs and Railways.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL COURTS

Punishment for dissuasion from enlistment in the army as well as dissemination of false rumours is one year's imprisonment or fine or both. Special Criminal Courts are to be set up and the special judge may pass any sentence authorised by law, appeals being provided for against sentences of death or transportation or imprisonment for two years' or more. Arbitration tribunals are also provided for in order to decide the claims of compensation for any direct loss or damage incurred by action in respect of possession of buildings or moveable property.

ARREARS AS REVENUES.

Ordinance number 14 provides against instigation to illegal refusal of payment of certain liabilities (to be notified) in the Frontier. Punishment of six months' imprisonment or fine or both is provided, and there is power given to collect any arrear of a notified liability as an arrear of land revenue. This Ordinance mostly follows the lines of the U. P. Ordinance.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO MAGISTRATES.

Ordinance number 15 makes further provision in the Frontier against associations dangerous to public peace. A Magistrate or any officer authorised by the Government may take possession of a place notified as being used for purposes of unlawful association and evict therefrom any person found therein, as well as take possession of the moveable property found in the place.—A.P.

CRUSADE AGAINST RED SHIRTS.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

Mr. Griffith, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province has declared as unlawful associations: The North-West Frontier Provincial Jirga (Frontier Provincial Congress Committee), a district and local jirgas or Congress Committees, all volunteer organisations connected with various Congress Committees whether known as "Red Shirts" or otherwise and the Provincial Naujawan Bharat Sabha, inclusive of all district and local branches as these constitute danger to public peace.—A. P.

REASONS FOR THE ORDINANCES.

Frontier Commissioner's Statement.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

The Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in a statement supporting the three Ordinances promulgated to-day traces the general character of the emergency which has necessitated the action taken. He points out that he has been consistently thwarted by the activities of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his adherents in his aim to secure for the Frontier the same measure of constitutional government as in other provinces. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan refusing to recognise the Delhi Settlement as a means towards a permanent solution of the constitutional problems has engaged himself along with his adherents in extensive preparations for the renewal of the struggle.

"DANGEROUS SPIRIT".

The publication of Haig Committee's report which took a favourable view to the aspirations of the province was without effect and in fact it coincided with manifestations of the dangerous spirit of contempt for law and order and in some cases even violence to Government Officials. Issue of prohibitory orders under Section 144 led to some improvement in the situation, but after Mr. Gandhi had left for the Round Table Conference Abdul Gaffar Khan has made an extensive tour in the districts leading the Congress movement at the request of the Working Committee of the Congress. He has returned to Peshawar to reorganise the Youth League as an integral part of All-India's Congress organisation.

During his tours Abdul Gaffar Khan's speeches were marked by increasingly inflammatory, seditious and racial tone. At Mardan he declared: "The Congress is a society against English. English are common enemies of the Congress and Pathans. If you are brave come out into the battle field and fight the English."

"AGGRESSIVE AND MILITANT"

The aggressive and militant spirit of the Red Shirt organisation has been afforded by holding of large camps in Peshawar District at which parades and manoeuvres in military formations have been held. A Red Shirt Tahsil has been opened in Peshawar District and collections made from Zamindars. Dangerous attempts have been made to extend Congress Red Shirt movement across the administrative border into Malakand Agency where Abdul Ghaffar's lieutenant had in his possession papers which led to the disclosure that he had been in touch with anti-Government party in Afridi country.

"IFLAMMATORY PAMPHLETS."

Inflammatory pamphlets were distributed in Swat Territory with the object of stirring up disaffection amongst the Wali of Swat. Mohammand Tribal Territory has not remained unaffected. A Provincial Congress Committee meeting at Utmanzai on 20th December repudiated the Premier's announcement and held that nothing short of complete independence would be acceptable. Adherence of Abdul Ghaffar Khan's organisation to the All-India Congress Committee was reaffirmed and the latter was called upon to abandon Irwin-Gandhi Truce and proclaim renewal of civil disobedience.

REFUSAL TO ATTEND DURBAR.

Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brother refused to attend the Chief Commissioner's Durbar on the 22nd December when the Chief Commissioner emphasised the necessity for calm and orderly atmosphere for the introduction of Reforms. The Chief Commissioner regrets that his efforts to achieve co-operation of all political parties have been met by the Provincial Congress Committee with nothing but preparations for counter measures the objects and results of which are not open to doubt. No option has been left but to take all necessary measures to prevent the spread of lawlessness and disorder.—A. P.

CONGRESS KNOWS NO SURRENDER

Every Ordinance But Adds Its Quota Of Recruits

GOVERNMENT GREETS MAHATMAJI WITH REPRESSION.

"A CHALLENGE TO THE NATION" SAY LEADERS.

("CHRONICLE" EXCLUSIVE.)

The Die-hard howl against the Hindustani Seva Dal, the panicky and concocted stories based on perverted facts dished out for British consumption and the growing strength of the Congress organisation have, it appears created a panic in certain sections of officials. Only the other day, there was the report that the Punjab Training Camp of the Seva Dal at Rohtak, was raided, with extraordinary show of force. The Camp has again been raided, and the Commandant arrested.

Closely following this, in Bengal, the Bangiya Seva Dal has been declared unlawful under the "lawless" regime that has been introduced there. Details about the raids and the ban on the Bengal Dal are not available.

STIR IN CONGRESS CIRCLES.

The news, however, has created considerable stir in Congress circles and the opinion is generally held that the attack on the Hindustani Seva Dal is a direct attempt to suppress the Congress organisation, and as such should not be allowed to go unchecked. "The Government, since the suspension of hostilities, after the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, has been deliberately pursuing a policy which is meant to crush the Congress organisation," declared a prominent Congressman expressing his opinion on the new onslaught on the Hindustani Seva Dal. "But the Congress has weathered the storm in spite of the fact that it is pledged to honour the bond till it is declared to be void. In any case, the challenge will be answered in a proper way at the proper time."

NO SURPRISE.

"The news does not surprise me," declared another Congress-worker when asked to give his opinion about the attack on the Seva Dal in the Punjab and Bengal. "But what annoys me most is that we are still to suffer the present impossible position. However, I am confident that the day is not far off, when we will have to settle the issues. On the eve of the Working Committee meeting, I do not wish to say anything more; I may however, assure you that the Working Committee cannot countenance the present position."

LET GANDHIJI ANSWER.

A young Congressman declared: "What greetings can be warmer—not-with-standing the mammoth reception arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee—than the one that the Government is holding forth by dealing blow after blow to break up the Congress organisation? Gandhiji was responsible for the "Gentleman's Agreement" and let him give the fitting reply to the Government.

WHAT CONGRESS PRESIDENT SAYS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, when approached by the representative of the "Chronicle" for opinion on the attack on the Seva Dal observed:—

"I have not got the full facts about the Punjab and Bengal incidents before me. I am awaiting a full report without which, as President of the Congress, I cannot possibly make any statement," he remarked. "But what is the declaration of the Bangeeya Seva Dal as unlawful, when the whole Province is being subjected to a regime of virtual martial law?" he added significantly.

RED RAG.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday said:—

"No form of Government repression ever comes as a surprise. The Seva Dal has long been a red rag to the Government. It even had a grievance that the Seva Dal training camps went against the spirit of the Truce. It is watching with suspicion and annoyance the Seva Dal activities going strong every day and we are fully aware that it will try strike a knock-out blow at the whole organisation sooner or later.

ATTACK ON DAL.

The other day we had the report that Rohtak Training Camp in the Punjab was raided. Following close upon its heels We have the news that the axe has fallen on the Bangeeya Seva Dal Bengal seems to be particularly marked out for every manner of persecution. Again we have the report that Rohtak Camp was raided for the second time and the Camp Commandant has been arrested. These are, as I have already said, not at all surprising.

NO SURRENDER

"But the Government will soon learn that the Seva Dal is an indominable organisation and consists of volunteers with an indestructible spirit.

Every blow that the Government deals wills only add a free recruit to the Dal and intensify its activity ten-fold, for the **Dal will neither surrender nor be vanquished until India is completely free."**

Subhas Bose Sums Up Bengal Situation.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose in an exclusive statement to the "Chronicle" says:—

"The situation in Bengal is briefly this:—The Government on the one side have been carrying on their repressive policy in full swing. Some of the youths on the other side, in utter despair and exasperation, are trying to take the law into their own hands and to retaliate. The position of Congressmen is unenviable. On the one hand, they cannot stop or prevent official terrorism and on the other, they cannot persuade the youths to give up the path of despair—the path of revolutionary terrorism.

ONLY MEANS.

The only means of effectively coping with official terrorism and of weaning away the youths from the path of despair is for the Congress immediately to launch a militant campaign.

This is why I have advocated a campaign for the boycott of British goods and of British institutions immediately. If by doing so we rouse sufficient enthusiasm all over the province, we shall be able to reply to the challenge of the bureaucracy and to make effective our hitherto ineffective appeal for non-[illegible]

SINCE THE TRUCE.

"The dose of repression applied by the Government in Benyal has been steadily inncreased since the promulgation of the Truce. Continued arrests under the Bengal Ordinance, establishment of Special Tribunals and vindictive sentences delivered by them a other kinds of repression gradually prepared the way for the Chittagong and Dacca atrocities and for the Hijli barbarities. Chittagong and Dacca have demonstrated that property can be looted and damaged with impunity, no matter whether the culprits are non-officials or public servants. Hijli has demonstrated that there is no sanctity attached to human life in this country and public servants can shoot and kill innocent and unarmed men with impunity.

ORDINANCE WORKS MERRILY.

"Never was our helplessness more effectively exposed. Never was the real character of servitude so clearly exhibited. The new Ordinance promulgated at Chittagong is a veiled form of martial law and the latest information goes to show that this Ordinance has been working merrily.

BENGAL PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

The baning of the Bangiya Seva Dal started recently by the Provincial Congress Committee has not come as a surprise to me. For a long time past the volunteers organisations all over the Province have received the kind attention of the police and the Ordinance. The old organisation of the Bengal Volunteers started as early as 1928 has been depleted already, thanks to the Bengal Ordinance.

Every day seems to have new surprises for us. And the people of Bengal, therefore, have now prepared themselves for the very worst."

THREAT TO CHINCHOW DISPELLED

Aircraft-Carrier For Port Arthur

LONDON Dec. 23.

Tokio.—After three days' operations against bandits, the majority of Japanese troops is reported to have returned to South Manchuria Railway zone. Therefore the threat to Chinchow seems to have been dispelled. The Cabinet has sanctioned dispatch of the aircraft-carrier Motoro and the cruiser Izumo to Port Arthur to-morrow in case of emergency.—Reuter.

WAR ON NAUJAWANS.

Police Raids In Lahore: Etawah Under Siege: Ordinance Toll In Calcutta.

BENGAL AWAITS BOMBAY ORDERS.

ETAWAH, Dec. 24.

In connection with the U. P. Political Conference at Etawah, which was postponed till after the meeting of the Congress Working Committee in Bombay, the District Magistrate issued yesterday orders under Section 144, Cr. P.C. and also under Section 7 of the U.P. Ordinance prohibiting entry of persons into the Conference Pandal or taking out procession, declaring or observing of hartal, carrying of lathis, dandas, arms, etc., and also declaring an assembly of more than five persons as unlawful. The Pandal premises, Exhibition Market, Volunteers' Camp and the District Congress Committee Office were taken over by the police.—A.P.

U. P. ORDINANCE

Extended To Bara Banki

LUCKNOW, Dec. 25.

The United Provinces Government has extended the U. P. Ordinance to Bara Banki where, according to Government report, Congressmen have drifted from Rae Bareily. It is understood that the intention of Government is to extend the Ordiance to such districts where the no-rent campaign of Congress spreads.

In this connection the situation in Farrukhabad is being particularly watched.—A. P.

ARRESTS GO ON MERRILY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Arrests under the new Bengal Ordinance continue, the latest including one in Calcutta, one in Baliakandi (Faridpur) and one in Pabna, latter being a student of the Technical School.—A.P.

Bengal Congress Suspends Seva Dal Activities.

AWAITING WORKING COMMITTEE INSTRUCTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

In view of the situation created by declaration by the Government tha tthe Bangiya Seva Dal is an unlawful association the Provincial Congress Committee at an emergent meeting yesterday resolved to suspend all activities of the Dal pending the receipt of instructions from the Working Committee and the Member-in-Charge, Hindustani Seva Dal. The Committee drew the attention of the Working Committee to the fact that considering that the Bangiya Seva Dal membership is limited to Congress members pledged to non-violence, Government's declaration was a fresh provocation in the breach of the Gandhi Irwin Truce. The Committee further drew the attention of the Working Committee to the numerous provocations offered by the Government to Bengal despite the scrupulous observance of the Truce terms by the Provincial Congress Committee and all its departments. The Committee urgently requested Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee to visit Bengal as eary as possible to devise means and meet the situation.

EFFICACY OF NON-VIOLENCE

Bengal Congress Plan To Popularise Creed

(From Our Correspondent).

CLACUTTA, Dec. 24.

At another meeting held recently the Provincial Congress Committee with a view to popularize the Congress creed of non-violence formed a Committee to draft a pamphlet condemning violence and showing the efficacy of non-violence in all organized political actions for wide circulation in the province.

The meeting accepted the Berhampore resolution on boycott with slight modifications.

Bengal Seva Dal Once Raided

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Yesterday, police raided the Bangiya Seva Dal Office.

After a thorough search, they seized several handbills, circulars and donation receipt-books. The police took the members-in-charge to the police station and after recording his statement let him off.

The Burrabazar branch of the Seva Dal was also raided.

DACCA HOUSE RAIDED

Story Of Lost Revolver.

DACCA, Dec. 24.

Police raided the house of Mrs. Doss, widow of the late Mr. R.K. Doss, Barrister, and searched the belongings of Miss Hemlata, daughter of Mrs. Doss, a student of the Dacca University.

It is stated that on the death of Mr. Doss a police sergeant visited the house to pay last respects to the barrister when his revolver disappeared from the table. It is believed that the search may be in the same connection.—A.P.

ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY

200 Estates For Sale.

PABNA, Dec. 24.

Two hundred and five private estates are on sale for arrears of revenue, the proprietors having failed to pay the September kist owing to severe economic distress prevailing in the district.—A.P.

HUNT FOR NAUJAWANS.

Simultaneous House Searches In Punjab.

AMRITSAR, Dec. 24.

The local police in collaboration with the Criminal Investigation Department arrested in the small hours of this morning Messrs. Amirchand Gupta and Premprakash Devesher two prominent workers of Naujawan Bharat Sabha under Section 398, Indian Penal Code, in connection with the recovery of pistols and arms from Naulakha police station.

The Lahore police also searched their houses as also of three other workers of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, namely: Messrs. Chhavidutt, Shanker Dutt and Zenurdin, the first-named was acquitted in the Manauli Dacoity case and the last-named is absconding, being wanted by the local police in connection with the

(Continued on Page 3).

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J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st December, 1931
4126

DELHI JOINT WATER BOARD.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1932, for the supply of "Electric Goods, Packing, and General Engine Stores", required for use at the Delhi Water Works during one year from 1st April 1932 to 31st March, 1933.

Tender forms can be had on application on payment of Rupees Two on or before the 9th January 1932.

(Sd.) R. B. SOHAN LAL, B.A., P.C.S.,
Secretary.
4094

NOTICE

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year, ended 30th September, 1931, at Rs. 3-8-0 per First Preference share (subject to Income Tax), Rs. 3-8-0 per Second Preference share (free of Income Tax), and Rs. 4/- per ordinary share (free of Income Tax), has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on and after 3rd February, 1932, excepting Saturdays and holidays, to shareholders whose names stand registered in the Books of the Company as on 7th January, 1932.

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Bombay, 23rd December, 1931.

N.B.—DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the shareholders at their Registered address. change of address, if any, should be notified before 5th January, 1932.
4139

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII of 1913

and

OF THE DECCAN BANK, LTD. in voluntary liquidation.

In pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the DECCAN BANK, LTD., in voluntary liquidation will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, 1932, at 3 p.m. at the Liquidator's Office No. 434, Narayan Peth, Poona City, for the purpose of laying before them an account of the winding up of the Company and of showing how the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and for giving any explanation thereof.

In pursuance of Section 242 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Deccan Bank Ltd., in voluntary liquidation will be held at 4-15 p.m. at the Liquidators' Office No. 434, Narayan Peth, Poona City, on Saturday, the 30th day of January 1932, for the purpose of resolving by an extraordinary resolution of the company how the documents of the Company and of the Liquidators' should be disposed of.

434 Narayan Peth, Poona City
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A wonderful box. See the appearances of your departed friends and relatives. Get your difficulties solved. Know your stolen objects. Get enlightened about your past, present and future. Develop clairvoyance and exalted vision. Price with direction Rs. 2-8 only. Superior quality Rs. 5 each with 4 dials in square box.
THE ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE, (B. C.) Dacca (Bengal).

REWARD Rs. 500/-
A Wonderful Miracle
It consists of a few words. Repeat them every night before going to bed, naming your beloved as you do so, and you will dream of him or her on the same night. Through the dream medium you will be able to discover lost things. It will reveal to you the state of other feelings. You will not require any Astrologer. It will foretell you events with wonderful accuracy. It will enable you to speak to spirits, as also dream of unseen and far off lands.
It is the outcome of years hard study and research, of ancient scriptures almost extint now.
Rs. Five hundreds will be awarded to any one proving it inaccurate or false. Price Rs. 2/- only.
RISHI VIDYA ASHRAM,
Post Box No. 9, LAHORE.

FREE GIFT!
DIARY 1932
366 pages—one day a page
Apply with Four Annas postage stamps.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Just out Just out
"MAIL ORDER BUSINESS"
By: L. LAJPAT RAI SAHNI.
Its study would enable educated youths to start their own business in all trades with a little capital. Pages 180. Price Rs. 2. Clothbound. PARKASH BROTHERS, LAHORE.

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay markets are closed today. Business in Broach Cotton under Mahajan was being done at Rs. 193/8. Prices advanced to Rs. 194/8 after the receipt of Liverpool. Sterling Cross Rate opened at 3.45.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 23.

January	6.15—.01
March	6.39—.03
May	6.47—.04
July	6.65—.04
October	6.92—.03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 23.

January	6.12
March	6.29
Middling Spot	6.14

NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 23.

New York, 10-55 aftm. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—	
January	6.15
March	6.33
May	6.51
New York, Noon Call.—	
January	6.18
March	6.33
May	6.49

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 23.

	10-10 a.m. quotations	closing.
December 1931		4.95—.02
January 1932	4.88	4.90—.01
February 1932		488
March 1932	4.87	4.88
April 1932		4.88
May 1932	4.86	4.88
June 1932		4.89
July 1932	4.88	4.90
August 1932		4.92
September 1932		4.93—.01
October 1932	4.95	4.95—.01
November 1932		4.97—.01
December 1932		5.00—.01
Middling Spot		5.29+.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Sakellaridis January	6.76
March	6.98
May	7.14
July	7.31
October	7.59
November	7.59
December	7.59
F.G.F. Spot	7.05

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.89
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.01
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.13
Oomra Good	4.61
Oomra Fully Good	4.71
Oomra Fine	4.86
Bengal Good	4.36
Bengal Fully Good	4.46
Bengal Fine	4.56
Scinde Fully Good	4.46
Scinde Fine	4.56
Scinde Superfine	4.66

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
LONDON, Dec. 23

Rozario Santa fe, per 63 1/2 lb 25/3 Dec. paid.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb 26 Jan/Feb. Value.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 28 Dec. sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 31 Nov/Dec. nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
LONDON, Dec. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25—
C and F Calcutta December per cwt 9.
Jan/Mar per cwt 9/1-1/2.
C and F Bombay Jan/Mar. per cwt 9/2.
C and F Karachi, Jan/Mar. per cwt 9/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Dec 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7.

LINSEED.
LONDON, Dec. 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton, £13-17-6 Dec/Jan sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton £9-3-9 Dec. sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, London, ton £11-10-0 Dec/Jan. sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
LONDON, Dec. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt 14/9 Jan/Apl. sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt 16/7-1/2 May/Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
LONDON, Dec. 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 8-5/16 sellers.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Our Market has remained fairly steady during the week under review and prices have fluctuated on a very narrow scale in all kinds of yarns particularly in Indian yarns. Demand has fallen off to a large extent during the last few days on account of high prices and also due to political situation and heavy fluctuations in Cotton and other commodities as a result of fluctuations in Dollar Sterling Cross rate. The Tendency of the market has become therefore very uncertain and in the midst of such uncertainties it is but natural that dealers and consumers prefer to wait and which further developments before making any large purchases. The situation with regard to Indian yarns of coarse counts from 4s to 16s has been rather abnormal in view of the fact that the Indian Cotton for coarse counts such as Comras and Bengal have been very scarce and consequently the prices for these cottons have been abnormally high during the last few days. This has created a very difficult situation with regard to our Mills which have been spinning Coarse counts in large quantities and most of them are not in a position to give out quotations which would satisfy the buyers. Fresh business for coarse counts therefore from our Mills has been rendered extremely difficult at the moment, although there has been some turnover in the local market at prices which are yet very low and attractive compared with the prices quoted by the Mills. The future course of the market is uncertain and much more will depend upon the fluctuations in Cotton and on the political situation in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices have remained fairly steady with moderate turnover in spot. No Manchester business of importance has been placed during the week.

JAPANESE YARNS.

After a sharp decline during the last few days prices in Japanese yarns have been more or less steady with a limited turnover. Dealers are not still placing large forward business on account of uncertainty of the future course of the market which is entirely dependent upon the economic and political changes in Japan.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The official quotations of the Syndicate have practically remained unchanged, but the sales are very limited in view of the scarcity of suitable stocks with the Syndicate and also due to falling off in demand from the consuming districts. The present high level of prices naturally restricts purchases by the consumers who are again reported to have been taking to Indian yarns. Latest reports go to show that there are enough stocks in the consuming districts particularly in Southern India and prices have been declining in those markets in the absence of satisfactory turnover. The tendency is steady at the moment.

INDIAN YARNS.

Turnover during the week has been very limited and whilst the undertone is very steady offtake is not satisfactory probably due to high prices. It is however believed that so long as the cheap stocks in the consuming districts are not liquidated there will not be an improvement in demand at the present or higher level of prices. Our Mills are however firm in their quotations and whilst fresh sales have not been possible at the rates they have been quoting, it is also pretty certain that they cannot quote lower in view of the abnormal situation in Indian Cotton for coarse counts. We therefore expect slow and gradual improvement in Indian yarns during the next few days.

Owing to Xmas Holidays our Report will not be issued during the next week.

LONDON GOLD.
LONDON, Dec. 23.

Bar Gold fine per oz £6-0-7

LONDON PRODUCE
LONDON, Dec. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull ton, no offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, hull ton, £12-17-6 Dec/Jan. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull Continent) £12-15-0 Dec/Jan sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
LONDON, Dec. 23.
LONDON, Dec. 23.

Interest—
Day to day loans 4-1/4 p.c.
7 days' market loans 4-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills,—
3 months 5-29/32 p.c.
6 months 6-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills—
3 months 6-3/4 p.c.
6 months 6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON METALS.
LONDON, Dec. 23.

Copper Braziers £54-1/2 nominal.
Yellow metal £43-3/4 F.O.B. and nominal.
Spelter, Hard Indian brands, £13-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £9-1/3.
Tin, English Ingots, £144-1/2.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGARMME:—10-30 a.m.—The V. U. B. Indian Orchestra, conductor Prof. B. R. Deodhar; 8-45 p.m. Talk, Next Week's Amusements by "The Picturegoer". 9-15 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Indirabai and Dattaram Parwatker.

Y.M.H.A. and MR. JAYAKAR:—The members of the Mananging Committee of the Association regret owing to the late arrival of the Mail Steamer to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m., the reception arranged in honour of Mr. M. R. Jayakar on that day at 5 p.m. has been postponed to Saturday (26th instant) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE:—In aid of the Kannada School run by the Mysore Association, the Association's Dramatic Branch will put on Board "Nirupama" (Robert Mackaire), in Kannadae at Dinmodar Thakersi Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. The patronage of Kannada knowing public is solicited."

SHRADHANAND ANNIVERSARY:—A public meeting under the auspices of Arya Samaj Hindu Maha Sabha and Young Men's Hindu Association will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge when Sjts. Nagindas Master, Raja Bahadur, Govindlal, Dr. Pranjivandas, Pt. Vijayashankar, Pt. Parbhubhai Sharma Vallabhdas Mehta, Pt. Zalan, Dr. Savarkar, Ogleji, Ranchhodlalji, Shivdas Chapsi and others will speak on life of Swami Shradhanand. Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAAR, BANDRA:—Ho-day's (Friday's) programme is as under:—Variety Entertainment including selected garbas by Santa Cruz ladies and girls.

A CALL TO VOLUNTEERS:—The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write as under:—All those who have enrolled themselves as volunteers for the Reception of Mahatma Gandhi are requested to call at the Congress House, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to take necessary instructions.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Sangeetha Vidwan Vedanta Bhagavathar at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 27th instant at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga.

IN HONOUR OF MAHATMA

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION:—It is resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should observe Monday the 28th instant as a holiday in order to participate in the reception to be accorded to Mahatma Gandhiji on his arrival in Bombay from London.

The Swadeshi Market will remain closed on the 28th December to give a hearty welcome to Mahatmaji.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION:—The Seeds Traders' Association Bazaar will be closed on Monday the 28th instant in honour of the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi.

YARN GARLANDS FOR MAHATMAJI.

A number of artistically prepared yarn garlands are stocked at the Congress House and are available for sale. Those who want to present such garlands to Mahatmaji on the occasion of his arrival should please call at the Congress House and buy them.

CAPTAINS' MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

A meeting of all the Captains of National Volunteers Corps and of those who intend to captain the reception volunteers will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House to fix up arrangements regarding Mahatmaji's reception on Monday next.

MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write that although thousands of volunteers have enrolled themselves so far as reception volunteers, many more volunteers are still wanted. Students, workers and young men employed in various business concerns are specially requested to enrol, since there will be Holiday for business on Monday. Badges are available at the Congress House and also at the Dist. Congress Committees' Offices.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH:—All Swagat Sevikas who have given in their names at the Sangh's Office are required to be present at Sukhanand Dharamshala, C. P. Tank, between the hours of 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. to receive their badges and instructions to-day (Friday).

War On Naujawans.

(Continued from page 1.)

recovery of explosives some weeks ago.

It is understood that there were simultaneous searches in some other cities too.

Nothing incriminating is reported to have been recovered from the searches in Amritsar.—A.P.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Simultaneous searches were made this morning by the police in many parts of the city under Section 393, I.P.C., it is understood, in connection with the recent arrest of four young men in a hotel in whose possession five pistols and some cartridges are alleged to have been found.

Among others the houses of Virendra Moolraj Tandon, Roshanlal, President, Lahore Students' Union, Amirchand, Sardul Singh, Inder, Roshanlal, Chander Narang of Hindi Bhavan, Sodhi Pindidas and several other members of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha were searched.

The police took with them some literature and account books of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, the account books of Bhagat Singh Memorial and several other books. —A.P.

SERIES OF HOUSE-SEARCHES

Police Draw Blank.

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

It is stated that the police made arrangements last night to search the houses of prominent workers of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha. At about 4 o'clock this morning, several police parties armed with search warrants began to search and continued the search upto 1 p.m. In all, 27 houses were searched, and except for some proscribed literature or some account books, nothing incriminating was found. The police also searched the room of Nikomata, a prominent Congress worker of Peshawar who is staying in Moolchand Temple for the last few days, but nothing incriminating was found.

The Bradlaugh Hall, where Juchi Bindidass, President of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, is staying was also searched. No arrests have so far been made.—A. P.

Mr. Sherwani Gives Up Practice.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

Mr. T.A.K. Sherwani announces to-day that he has given up professional practice as lawyer on account of his political engagements as he cannot do justice to both.

He will attend to only one pending case.—A.P.

MUSICAL CONCERTS BY PROF MANJI KHAN.

The last two of the series of Musical Concerts by Prof. Manji Khan will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. and on Sunday the 26th instant at 9 a.m. at the Nanashaker Shet Hall, Thakurdwar.

NATIONAL MILITIA.

The members of the National Militia who desire to participate in the reception to Mahatma Gandhi are required to be present at the Youth League Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday).

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 24.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.15
To-day's Opening Rate	6.17
Difference	plus. .02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.26
Difference	plus. .11
Broach Expectation	197

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.90
To-day's Opening Rate	4.94
Difference	plus. .04
To-day's Closing Rate	4.88
Difference	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 24.	
Silver ready	20
Higher	0 1 0
Silver forward	20 3/16
Higher plus	1 Anna plus. 1 Anna

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 24.	
Ready	61 8 0
Magsar	61 8 0
Posh	62 0 0
Gold	29 1 0

Born Fighter And Champion Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

TRIBUTES TO LATE MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

An impressive Muslim procession paraded Bombay streets on Thursday afternoon, in commemoration of the death anniversary of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali. The procession was followed by a largely attended public meeting at the Azad Maidan at which several speakers paid glowing tributes to the memory of the late patriot and described him as an apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity.

The demonstration was intended to inaugurate the "Mahomed Ali Week" which is being organised by a local branch of the Central Khilafat Committee. Over a thousand Muslim volunteers carrying red and green banners formed the vanguard of the procession which started from the Khilafat House early in the afternoon. A large number of volunteers belonging to the "Depressed Classes" joined in the demonstration. Led by Maulana Mahomed Irfan, the General Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, the procession wended its way through the busy Muslim localities such as Chowki Mohol-la, Madanpura, Kamatipura, Arab Lane and Bhendi Bazar.

AT MAHOMED ALI ROAD.

As the procession entered the Mahomed Ali Road loud cheers of "Long Live Mahomed Ali" and "Allaho Akbar" were raised. The procession terminated at the Azad Maidan after over two hour's march, where a public meeting was held. Mr. Mahomed Yasin Noori presided.

TRIBUTES TO LATE MAULANA.

After recitation of the holy Qoran several speakers addressed the meeting, paying eloquent tributes to the memory of the late Maulana.

Mr. Mahomed Irfan in the course of his speech thanked the members of the "Depressed Classes" who had cooperated in the demonstration and remarked that Muslim culture and tradition taught them to treat them as their brothers. He then referred to the life work of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali and said that he was among the foremost of Indian patriots. The Maulana was a born fighter for the liberty of his countrymen. He dared to preach the gospel of nationalism at a time when lesser men were afraid even to speak a word against the Government. He was an asset both to the Muslim community and the nation.

WORK FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The speaker proceeding declared that Maulana Mahomed Ali strove till he breathed his last for Hindu-Muslim Unity. He evinced greatest anxiety and did not spare efforts to achieve this much needed unity and that was the lesson they should learn from his life work. He had prepared a solution for Hindu-Muslim unity while on his death bed, and the speaker hoped that should form the basis of a lasting agreement between the two communities and commended it to the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. In conclusion, he asked the audience to always strive for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Messrs. Iftakhar Rassool, Sayed Yad Ali and several others addressed the meeting in the same strain.

The President wound up the proceedings by observing that Maulana Mahomed Ali had never died but he lived in the hearts of every Muslim and every nationalist.

"EXTRAVAGANT DEMANDS" OF RAILWAY FEDERATION.

Sir J. Kanga's Plea Before Enquiry Court.

The case for the Railway Administrations was argued at great length by Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Advocate General, before the Railway Court of Inquiry, which met at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Thursday morning.

Sir Jamshedji characterized the alternative proposals to retrenchment put forward by the Railwaymen's Federation as "extravagant demands" suggesting methods which were beyond the terms of reference of the Court.

The Court was composed of Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy, Chairman, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri and Dr. Syed Ross Mascod, Members.

Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate General, represented the Railway administrations.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President, with Mr. S. C. Joshi and Mr. V. R. Kalappa, Vice-President and Acting General Secretary respectively appeared for the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga at the outset thanked the Chairman and members of the Court for their patience in having recorded voluminous evidence in different centres in India.

"EXTRAVAGANT DEMANDS."

Counsel referred to the complaint of the Railwaymen that no notice of retrenchment was given by the administration to the various trade unions and said that it was not possible because in the G. I. P. Railway for instance retrenchment had commenced before October 1930. He also stated that the complaint of the Federation that the Railway Board had refused to discuss with them the alternatives to retrenchment were outside the terms of reference.

He held that the Federation only objected to retrenchment but had not made any alternative retrenchment proposals. The Federation, he further averred, made extravagant demands suggesting methods which were outside the terms of reference like stoppage of work given to contractors and a reduction of store balances.

EXPENSES ON RAILWAYS.

Continuing Counsel explained that the working expenses of all the railways amounted to Rs. 66.82 crores per year. Fifty per cent of this amount represented the establishment expenses but the saving on the staff was about 35 to 40 per cent only.

The instructions of the Railway Board with regard to retrenchment had been followed by the administration except with regard to temporary staff who had completed 12 months' service and who had to be treated as permanent men.

The North Western Railway and the Railways in Bengal had followed the principle of communal representation.

Mr. Sastri inquired why when a dividend was fixed as the unit of retrenchment some railway administrations transferred their employees from one division to another.

The Advocate General admitted that in some cases such a thing had occurred.

The Court at this stage adjourned till Saturday.

Appeal To Lohana Youths.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret that the honoured President-elect of our All-Lohana Youth Conference, Mr. Nanji Kalidas of Africa, has shown this inability to attend due to personal unavoidable circumstances.

The Conference, consequently will be obliged to elect a new President in his place. I, therefore, most earnestly appeal to the Conference to elect a President whose name should be an ideal to every Lohana youth, socially, morally and in short looking from every point of view.

I suggest the name of Mr. Narsidas Motichand Budhdeo, Bar-at-Law, whose early life has been one of wholesome devotion to his ideals and who is now a self-made successful lawyer adorning the Lohana community in Africa—Yours, etc.,

"LOHANA YOUTH."

Bombay 4.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 24.	
Previous Close	3.42
To-day's Opening	3.42
To-day's Close	3.43
Difference	+.1

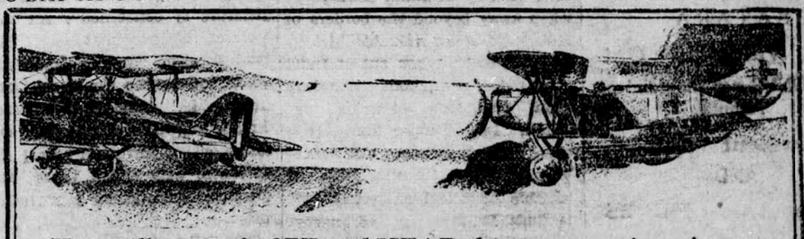
T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 24.	
Previous Close	3.43
To-day's Close	3.44
Difference	+.1

PATHE CINEMA

THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10. EXTRA SHOW ON SUNDAY AT 10 A.M.



You will not only SEE and HEAR this great motion picture—

You will LIVE IT!!!

HOWARD HUGHES'

great spectacle

HELL'S ANGELS

Authentic to the minutest detail—its realism will leave you thrilled and breathless

The Startling Picture of the Air

with

JEAN HARLOW

Ben Lyon—James Hall

United Artists Picture

The Critic of A National Magazine Said

"THIS PICTURE CANNOT BE SURPASSED!"

NOTHING EVER PRODUCED, ON EITHER STAGE OR SCREEN, CAN MATCH ITS AMAZING, BREATH-TAKING SCENES OF AERIAL WARFARE.

THRILLING AIR SPECTACLE.

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BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO., OR AT THE THEATRE. FREE LIST SUSPENDED

SPECIAL FOR X'MAS!

THE RIALTO

The Home of Fox Talkies.

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE QUEEN OF THE SCREEN

JANET GAYNOR

IN A RAINBOW OF ROMANCE

with

WARNER BAXTER

The picture broke all records at Calcutta and was accorded

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SPECIAL X'MAS TREAT! STRANGERS MAY KISS AT

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE.

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & SUNDAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Her Finest Picture!

NORMA SHEARER

in her great successor to "The Divorcee"

She travelled the path of love and freedom to many lands, but her heart stayed always with one man. Truly one of the Year's Finest!

STRANGERS MAY KISS

with

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

NEIL HAMILTON

MARJORIE RAMBEAU

IRENE RICH

EXTRA ATTRACTION!

THE SHOOTING GALLERY

A MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA IN TECHNICOLOUR

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
Re. Agency and other particulars, Please apply

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1931.

HISTORICAL CONGRESS.

The Historical Congress that is being held in this City under the presidentship of Dr. S.K. Aiyangar, is the first of its kind in this Presidency. Such conferences have been, we believe, commoner in Bengal thanks to the greater encouragement given by the Calcutta University to historical research. The present Conference, which is being held under the auspices of the Bombay Historical Society, may, if it is properly organised, stimulate interest in historical research and awaken the Bombay University to a livelier sense of its special responsibility in promoting such research. We have little hope of the present Bombay Government accepting its proper share of responsibility in the matter. It was perhaps gently to remind the Governor of Bombay of his duty in this respect that the organisers of the Conference went out of their way to ask him to open the Conference, for we are not aware of his other claims to that honour. It is to be hoped that in the future organisation of the Conference all preference and precedence would be determined by sheer merit and not official or semi-official status. If even academic institutions like this come, to be dominated to any extent by officials, the research that may be promoted by them, despite all the spurious glamour of official patronage, will be one-sided and of a doubtful merit. Research like that of Major Basu, the well-known author of the "Rise of the Christian Power in India," the Hindi translation of which has been proscribed by Government, is hardly possible under official patronage and its concomitant official control and direction.

The President of the Congress briefly reviewed the progress of historical research in India in recent years and rightly observed that, compared to what had been done already, a great deal more remained to be done both in finding out fresh material and in organising and interpreting material already made available. In this connection he made an earnest appeal for the preservation of all valuable historical finds in the country "so as to at least redeem partly the disgrace that, for the main sources of Indian history, there was the necessity for one to take himself away from India to countries beyond." Even if it be held that foreign experts might make just at present a better use of the finds than Indians, and even if those experts or their foreign patrons have expended much labour and money in promoting such research, even then, as Dr. Aiyangar rightly urges, "such assistance as may be enlisted from outside the country must be with the safeguard that nothing of real value to the cultural history of India should be taken away beyond the borders of India." To allow valuable historical finds to be taken out of India is to put a permanent handicap upon indigenous historical research. Dr. Aiyangar knows that when India is free she will strictly prohibit the transportation of valuable historical materials. But he finds it necessary to suggest gently that "we ought to avoid the policy of shutting the stable-door after the horse has been stolen." More important than historical materials are research scholars capable of making a good use of the materials. And it is much to be hoped that the Historical Conference and older institutions like the Bombay Historical Society, the Bharata Itihasa Mandal of Poona, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Bombay University will, with properly co-ordinated efforts, train a band of research scholars that could be trusted both to find fresh historical materials and to make the best possible use of the materials already available. These institutions, with or without Government aid, should see to it that Bombay makes its due contribution to the advance of historical research in India.

CONCERNED.

The air mail brings a sheaf of clippings from British journals indicating the anxiety with which the British Press and public now regard the Indian problem. A section of the Press has begun strenuous propaganda to convince its readers that the "National" Government is determined to "go ahead" with the task of conferring "self-government" on India. Mr. MacDonald's speech in the Commons is quoted as proof positive of this determination. The "Economist" waxes lyrical over the fulfilmen of "Indian ambitions" which it declares is "within India's grasp". It makes a passionate appeal to Gandhiji. It says: "Is it possible that Mr. Gandhi will deliberately choose to place impediments between the hand and the prize? Or persuaded at least of Britain's good intentions, will he abandon the policy of obstruction which might spell years of disturbance, suffering and disappointment for millions of his fellow-countrymen, and lend his co-operation to a task, complex and difficult enough in the most favourable circumstances, but quite beyond the power of any British Government to perform successfully unless the maximum of Indian good-will is forthcoming."

But the die-hard British journals are not concerned about securing "the maximum of Indian good-will". The "Daily Mail" draws a lurid picture of an India "which speaks with Mr. Gandhi's voice" in a long article under the caption "Again the Inchcape Bell". Its readers are asked to take note that "once again the Inchcape Bell has rung to tell the nation of breakers ahead." The journal quotes from the shipping magnate's anti-Indian speech in the House of Lords and declares that "the proposed safeguarns are futile." The suggestion is that Government must adopt the 'wise course" of "taking time for further counsel and enquiry". The "Aberdean Press and Journal" is even more emphatic about the "danger" of conceding Indian demands. It raises the cry "Back To Simon" and is delighted over the failure of the Round Table Conference. It observes: "The most striking feature of the Government decision, however, is the snub it administers to Congress" Its analysis of what the Premier's declaration amounts to is illuminating. It should confirm the suspicion in this country that Mr. MacDonald was only fooling Indians with his glib phrases. The journal says that what the declaration promissed was: "increased and ample autonomy conferred upon the Provinces, safeguarded by the presence of Governors invested with powerful sanctions and practically no change so far as the Central Legislature is concerned". All this, declares this exponent of die-hard Toryism, "will be gall and wormwood to the Congress and already Mr. Gandhi's muttered threats and circumlocutory endorsement of terrorism reveal the bitterness with which those disappointed zealots are overwhelmed".

This dishonest and mean accusation against Gandhiji that he "endorses" terrorism is not indulged in so directly by other British newspapers. They employ the method of indirect vilification by saying that Congress leaders "condone" praise of murders. Their special correspondents in India are careful to omit reference in their despatches to the persistent and whole-hearted condemnation of violence by the Congress leaders. Evidently Gandhiji's grave warning to Britain in an interview with the "Bristol Evening Times", is to go unheeded. He said, "England must realise once and for all that the men and women of India are thirsting for liberty and that ordinance or no ordinance, lathis or no lathis, nothing will avail to stem the tide that is onrushing and to stem the passions that are rising in the breasts of my countrymen" And he urged: "I have no authority save what I derive from the Congress. If you will work the Congress for all it is worth, then you will say good-bye to terrorism".

PACKED COMMITTEES

The composition of the British wing of the three Committees coming out to India to carry on work connected with the Round Table Conference shows how completely Mr. MacDonald has surrendered to the Tories. Lord Sankey is not given the opportunity to work on these Committees. His place is given to a Tory die-hard, Mr. Davidson. Only one "National" Labourite, Sir Ernest Bennett, and one Opposition Labour member, Major Milner, are, appointed members while men representing the bureaucratic tradition are preferred to members of Parliament. Sir Louis Kershaw is a retired member of the I.C.S., Sir Reginald Glancey is still in that service. Sir John Kerr, the ex-Satrap, will bring to the deliberations of the committee on which he has to work a mind crystallised in I.C.S. tradition. It is not principally members of Parliament who are to be busy "fact-finding" in India They are to be guided by their colleagues of the "Steel Frame" and the "Steel-Frame's" views on Indian political advance are notorious for their reactionary quality.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE

The nations of the world are competing with each other in capturing as much as possible of the ocean traffic and for this purpose they build steamers that break records in regard to size, comfort, luxury and tonnage. Between the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique and the Cunard Line there is a rivalry as to which shall have the biggest ships and the former has appealed to the French Government for a subsidy to build a new one. Many Governments, including the French, have to a greater or less extent, built up a national merchant marine by subsidies and guaranteed loans. In the United States this was considered so essential a national service that the Government bought and operated for several years some vessels in order to encourage public enterprise later on. Italy has a good mercantile marine operating in the Mediterranean Sea and across the Atlantic and in Asiatic waters, these vessels having the monopoly of the postal traffic and other privileges from the State. But in India, the reverse, is the case. We are asked to be satisfied that there are foreign ships that carry on the work very efficiently though we have to pay subsidies to these companies for being kind enough to run their steamers to and from our land. When any proposal to organise a coastal service at least with Indian ships is brought forth, it meets with violent opposition from the vested interests. The truth is that the mercantile marine would be a valuable ally to the regular navy in times of war and as India has no foreign policy now except what is forced upon her by Britain, she has no mercantile marine except what is furnished by Britain. In a Swaraj Government, however, this state of things will not be tolerated and the earliest opportunity will be taken to build up a national service through private enterprise if possible and with State assistance if necessary, to enable it to fight against rate wars.

Trifles

An Indian police officer gave an eloquent description the other day of the work of the C.I.D. in India, in an address before the Madras Rotary Club. But there appears to be considerable improvement necessary in their ways of ferretting out crime.

* * * * *

A Karachi case shows that the local C.I.D. were busy smelling "revolution" where it did not exist. Two persons were charged with being members of a revolutionary party. They were convicted, but they appealed. Mr. V.M. Ferrers, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, in his judgment quashing the conviction, says: "The case seems to have been very badly handled by the police."

* * * * *

Where was the "revolution?" It was said to be contained in some "bulletins" the accused issued. Mr. Ferrers says: "We asked the Public Prosecutor to draw our attention to anything in them which could be said to be of a revolutionary character, but he discreetly declined to do so."

Here was a case where discretion was the better part of 'legal' valour.

* * * * *

Mr. Ferrers quotes in his judgment the opening paragraph of a bulletin:

"Revolution is such a plant as does not flourish and bring fruit until it had been irrigated with the blood of revolutionaries. Had not Mahatma Christ shed his blood at the cross and sacrificed his head, there would not have been sixty crores of Christians on the surface of the earth."

The Judicial Commissioner says: "These are doctrines which have been upheld by many persons who are neither desperate nor dangerous."

That's all very well. But these "many persons" were fortunate that they had not India's efficient C.I.D. tracking them.

* * * * *

"It is surely in keeping with the deepest wishes of the British people that we should not block the way with unnecessary restrictions but put our backs into helping Indians to achieve their ambition."
—Sir Francis Younghusband in the "Times."

This is precisely what Lords Inchcape, Lloyd, Meston and others are determined to do. And they will put their backs—up, against any proposal which goes counter to their "deepest wishes" to "assist" poor India.

* * * * *

Has a baby the right to cry? The neighbours may object to its howls but according to the judgment of a Canadian court at least, its parents are immune from being charged for the "nuisance."

Mr. Justice Archambault of Montreal declared, in dismissing an action against the father of a child whose crying was in the plaintiff's opinion "a nuisance to neighbouring tenants," that "crying is a normal occupation for a normal baby."

I hope parents with babies fond of exercising their little lungs will honour the judge by holding a special 'musical' show in appreciation of this decision.

A FEDERATION OF ANOMALIES.

F. C. COMMITTEES REPORT ANALYSED.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER.)

The Federal Structure Committee Report observes: "It will be easy for the constitutional purist citing federal systems in widely different countries to point out alleged anomalies in the plans which the Committee have to propose to this great end, but the Committee, as said in their first Report, are not dismayed by this reflection". This statement is amazing. The Committee may not be dismayed by the reflection, but so far as dispassionate British Indian people are concerned they would not only be dismayed but thoroughly disappointed by the structure of the Federal Constitution. It is not only a stray anomaly—or an alleged anomaly, as the report remarks—which disfigures the composition of the Federal Constitution, but instead of calling it an anomalous Federation it would be in the fitness of things to style the huge effort of this Committee as a Federation of anomalies.

MATERIAL DEVIATIONS.

If we refer to the definition of Federation, which Lord Sankey at the outset read out to the Princes, it would clearly show that the present Constitution deviates in every material particular from the conception which is generally entertained of any Federal Constitution. "Federal Government is a form of Government of which the essential principle is that there is a union of two or more States under one Central Body for certain permanent common objects. In the most perfect form of Federation the States agree to delegate to a Supreme Federal Government certain powers or functions inherent in themselves in their sovereign or separate capacity and the Federal Government in turn in the exercise of those specific powers acts directly not only on the communities making up the Federation, but on each individual citizen". The present scheme as adumbrated in the Sankey Report, clearly shows that the 80 millions of the Indian States people would never be brought directly in touch with this Federal Government. They are not directly represented either in the Legislature or in the Executive; they are represented by their Rulers who cannot claim to represent them so far as federal maters are concerned. Is this not an anomaly, and does this not go to the root of the principle which is generally accepted in all Federations now functioning in the World?

STATES' PEOPLE'S DEMAND IGNORED.

We also fail to see what difficulty there was in bringing the people of the States under the direct control of the Federal Government by making them eligible for the Legislature and the Executive. The Federal Government is to deal with subjects which pre-eminently affect the Indian States people. The Princes have hardly any stake in them. The contributions to the Federal Government come from the States people, and it is they who are entitled to have a voice and a share in the Federal Constitution. No explanation has been given about this anomaly; no justification has been sought to perpetuate the same, and further it is not an alleged anomaly but is a substantial and real one. The second anomaly is that autocratic Units of the Indian States and

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

"GOVT. TO BE STRONG MUST REST UPON PEOPLE'S ASSENT."

"M. D." writes in "Young India":

The proceedings in the Plenary Sessions of the Round Table Conference may be summed up in one phrase as 'the writing on the wall.' I say this in spite of a large number of speeches welcoming what the speakers knew nothing about. For, by far the most notable speeches contained in one sense or other nothing but an unmistakable writing on the wall. The remarkable thing about these speeches was that they were by no means made by people scoffingly described as irresponsible agitators or extreme politicians. Can Sir Hubert Carr by the widest stretch of imagination be said to come under these categories ? And yet he said: "We realise that there is not sufficient confidence existing between India and Britain to-day for India to be content with merely provincial autonomy and a declared intention of development at the centre." Is Sjt. Rangaswami Iyengar an irresponsible agitator? He was not among those who went to jail last year. But he characterised the proposed safeguards and reservations as calculated to swallow responsibility and made out in the clearest manner possible that Government were not ready to "divest themselves of responsibility and to hand it over to legislatures responsible to the people of the country." Can Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Prime Minister of Bikaner, be described as ignorant of his responsibility? But he appealed to the British Government to divest itself of power and to repose it in the people of India in their own interests. "I appeal to you as a nation of shop-keepers," he said, "I appeal to your wisdom appeal to your prudence and I appeal to your enlightened self-interest."

WHICH IS A STRONG GOVT.?

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, lately Secretary of State for India, described in unmistakable language the strong Government that we were having much evidence of in India whilst the Round Table Conference was negotiating for a Federal Indian Free State. "Is a strong Government," he asked, "one supported solely by route marches, or ordinances, power swiftly diminishing in value, short credit obtained at exorbitant rates of interest guns? There is one thing that we all know about a gun, and that is that it recoils. We want a strong Government but a strong Government can only be really strong if it rests upon the assent of the people." If such an ideal strong Government was not conceded, he was quite clear about the consequences—as he knew from personal experience—"we shall be driven into conflict with those who are striving for the uplift of India, who have been fighting against the drink evil, who have been fighting against poverty." We hear in these ringing words the echoes of the last year's battle for freedom.

Take another group—all businessmen, hard headed businessmen, who would more than weigh their words—Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mr. Jamal, Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas and Sjt. Ghanshyamdas Birla every one said that they had no illusions at all, and Sjt. Ghanshyamdas Birla made the most businesslike speech of all. It

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NOTES OF THE DAY.

More Talk.

The official denial in London of the report from Reuter's Tokyo correspondent that Britain had suggested postponement of the Disarmament Conference shows that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues do desire a ventilation of views on this subject at Geneva. The "National" Government of Britain does not wish to incur the odium of having proposed a postponement of the Conference. There are other ways of postponing real discussion and France and Italy may be safely depended upon to secure this. Neither of them is keen on more reductions in naval defence. The holding of the Conference on the date already settled will also mollify American opinion. The American Government has appointed General Dawes to lead the Washington delegation to the Conference which will include a woman delegate, President Hoover having invited a "lady of quality and prominence" to accept the post. But will the lady be able to circumvent the masculine manoeuvres to burke all real discussion?

The Squabbling Creditors.

Germany's squabbling creditors cannot yet agree among themselves how much respite to give to this debtor who has tried bravely to fulfil the obligation imposed but now declares inability to continue payment until long term credits are given to it by the creditors themselves. The finding of the Special Commission of the Bank of International Settlements has aroused French opposition. The Commission declares that Germany will be unable to pay conditional annuities under the Young Plan when the Hoover Moratorium expires. Sir Gilbert Layton, the British representative on the Sub-Committee of three experts which is in session at Basle to investigate whether Germany's conditional or unconditional payments should have priority, makes the courageous proposal that it should have "complete respite for four years." France may fight this view but ultimately the solution of the problem will have to be on the lines suggested by Sir Gilbert Layton.

Wanton Violation.

While some institutions have been proceeded against in Bengal and U. P., as if they had been unlawful, the Bengal Seva Dal, a volunteer training organisation, has been formally declared unlawful by the Bengal Governor-in-Council. The object in doing so is evidently to cripple the Congress organisation despite the truce between the Congress and the Government. Yet some pro-Government people affect horror at the Bengal people's resolve to boycott British goods and commercial institutions against the provisions of the Truce which the Bengal Government has violated and is still violating. An observant British astrologer, who seems to know something of mass response to provocations is reported to have foretold that a reign of terror is about to begin in India. But the Bengal and U. P. Governments have already started it.

Strengthen The Boycott.

The Jt. Secretaries of the Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the B. P. C. C. have warned the public that certain merchants professing to deal in pure Swadeshi cloth are freely ordering out and stocking goods which are manufactured by those mills which are on the Boycott List. That is a deplorable fact and deserves to be taken severe notice of both by the public and the Swadeshi Committee. Copies of the list should be made more easily and more frequently available to the public than they are now. And at the same time certified mills should be given special publicity in a variety of ways. It is now proposed by the Committee to issue certificates to dealers undertaking to boycott mills on the Boycott List.

In The Fore-Front Of Struggle For Freedom.

BOMBAY SUGAR MERCHANTS APPRECIATE NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY'S SERVICES

ASSOCIATION PLEDGES FULL SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

A deputation of the local Nationalist Muslim Party met the members of the Sugar Merchants' Association of Bombay on Thursday evening in the Hall of the Association in Khand Bazaar

Seth Monamad Vali Mohamed Patel, a leading sugar merchant of Bombay and Java presided on the occasion. Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsi, President of the Association welcomed the members of th edeputation.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, president of the local Nationalist Muslim Party and several other members of the party addressed the gathering and placed before them the aims and ideals of their party which they said were to work for the freedom of the country and to bring about Hindu-Muslim Unity.

DONATION OF RS. 500.

At the conclusion of the addresses the president announced a donation of Rs. 500 to the Nationalist Muslim Party on behalf of the Association.

Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsi welcoming the guests said that the President of the Nationalist Muslim Party, Mr. S. A. Brelvi wrote to the Association that the Nationalist Muslims wanted to meet the members of the Sugar Merchants' Association and acquaint them with the aims and objects of their party. Last year when the C. D movement was in progress their Association had rendered financial help to the Congress and also to the Congress Muslim party. He assured the Nationalist Muslims that the Association would continue its support in the future.

LARGEST SUGAR EXPORTER

Proposing Seth Mohamed Vali Mohamed Patel, senior partner in Messrs. Haji Shakur Gani's firm the speaker pointed out how Seth Mohamed Vali went to Java and established his business in that far off island in the teeth of opposition and how to-day he was the largest exporter of Sugar to India from Java.

The president, Seth Mohamad Vali Mohamed Patel thanked the association for conferring on him the honour to preside and said that although he had not come very much in contact with the guests of the evening he had read about their selfless activities and their sacrifices for the cause of country's freedom and was glad to welcome them among the sugar merchants of Bombay.

FREE INDIA, NO SCARE.

As a merchant he realised how great was the need of maintaining a peaceful atmosphere in the country and therefore he wished that Muslims and Hindus always lived in peace and amity. He deplored the difference of opinion among the Muslims and said that it was the duty of every merchant to study the movement for freedom of their country and to do whatever they could to attain that object. It was shameful for a community to claim for protection for its rights from foreigners. The past history of Muslims was a proof positive of the fact that whatever their number they had always held their own wherever they went and there was nothing for them to fear from the freedom of India. Nobody he felt would do them any harm and it was their duty to strive for the freedom of their country.

ASSURANCE AND SUPPORT

Concluding he wished all success to the Nationalist Muslim Party in the task that it had undertaken and assured that the Association would always help the party in its efforts to bring about a better understanding between the Hindus and Muslims.

MR. BRELVI'S THANKS.

Mr. S. A Brelvi, President of the local Nationaist Musim Party thanked the Sugar Merchants' Association for its help to the party in the past. He said that the great success that the Congress could achieve in the national struggle and especially what the city of Bombay could do was due in a very large proportion to the unflinching support given to the Congress by the mercantile community. He thought that without that help the Congress would not have been able to do all that it could.

IN FOREFRONT OF STRUGGLE

Referring to the news appearing in "The Times" that the Calcutta merchants were perturbed by the news that Gandhiji was likely to start the C. D. movement as they feared that it would tell adversely on the trade of the country, Mr. Brelvi said that he did not think the news was correct. Because no merchant would dislike a movement to free the country from foreign control. It was the mercantile community, he said, that was suffering most under the present rule and it was in the fitness of things that it should be in forefront of the struggle for freedom. He was confident that if the fight was resumed the merchants would lend their full support to the Congress and Gandhiji and would do more than what they did last time

AIMS AND IDEAS OF PARTY

Speaking about the aims and ideals of the Nationalist Muslims Mr. Brelvi said their object was two-fold. Firstly, they wanted to awaken the Muslims and to prepare them to take a proper part in the movement for the freedom of their country. They believed that no Muslim could claim to be a Muslim unless he worked for the freedom of his country. Their second object was to bring Hindus and Muslims together and to work for their unity Hindu Muslim unity was an important plank in the programme that the Nationalist Muslims had in view.

WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES?

In this connection Mr. Brelvi strongly repudiated the attitude of the Muslim delegates of the R. T. C. He said they were not the representatives of the Muslim masses and by their actions they had disfigured the fair name of Islam and lowered its prestige.

MERCHANT'S STAND TO GAIN.

Mr. Brelvi in conclusion said that the Congress was trying to establish the rule of the poor people in the country. That did not however mean that the merchants and the monied classes would have no voice in the Government. As a matter of fact this class would stand to gain more than any other class by freedom and he again repeated the hope that in case their was a fight the merchants would extend their support to those who were fighting for the freedom of the country.

PREY TO FALSE PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha said that the Nationalist Muslims had to work among the Muslim masses who were generally poor and ignorant and, therefore, easily fell a prey to the false propaganda carried on by interested communalist leaders. He also strongly repudiated the attitude of the Muslim "delegates" of the R.T.C. who denied freedom to their country because their so-called rights and claims were not granted.

MERE BROKERAGE!

Speaking as a merchant, he asked his brother merchants not to delude themselves with the false notion that they were doing any serious business at present. It was impossible under foreign domination to do real business. What they were doing was mere brokerage and thereby helping foreign countries He appealed to the audience to try to put an end to that state of affairs and to help the Nationalist Muslims who were doing their best to bring about a rapprochement among the two great communities of India and to free the country from foreign domination.

SECRETARY ON PARTY'S ACTIVITIES.

Dr. M.H. Gour Secretary of the Nationalist Muslim Party then addressing the gathering referred to the sacrifices of the Muslims in sending as many as 12,000 of their comrades to jail for the freedom of India and paid a tribute to the Muslims of the Frontier Province who gave their lives for that cause. Speaking about the recent activities of the Party he said that it had started propaganda in the suburbs of Bombay and he was glad to inform them that everywhere they were cordially received by the Muslim masses and assured that in the next fight Muslims would be with them.

Hafiz Ali Bahadur in a short speech pointed out how ruinous was the ratio and currency policy of the Government and how necessary it was for the merchants to support the struggle for national freedom.

FRONTIER SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

Sahibzada Abdul Kayoom said that Khan Abdul Gaffar, the "Frontier Gandhi" was coming to Bombay to receive Gandhiji. The Pathans as a race were now pledged to support the Congress because they knew that the Congress stood for the rights of the poor. In the last struggle they sacrificed as many as 800 lives, but they were prepared to sacrifice ten times more for the freedom of India.

The President then announced a donation of Rs. 500 to the Nationalist Muslim Party on behalf of the Sugar Merchants' Association and said that it was only as a token of their sympathy with the aims and ideals of the party and they would always support the party in its efforts for the good of the country.

Mr. Wadilal Maganlal thanked the guests and the President who were garlanded and the function came to a close.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

ENCOURAGE BONAFIDE SWADESHI

A Warning To Buyers

The Jt. Secretaries of the Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

It has been brought to the notice of this Committee that merchants who are dealing or alleged to be dealing in Swadeshi cloth only, are freely ordering out and stocking goods which are manufactured by those mills which are on the boycott list. The list of those mills which are on the boycott list are being published in the dailies from time to time. Printed copies of the list of such mills on the boycott list are being distributed to the dealers in Swadeshi cloth all over Bombay through this office and the Distt. Congress Committees, and those dealers who are anxious to have such list are referred to their respective Ward Congress Committees.

ENCOURAGE "BONA FIDE" SWADESHI.

In order to see that the mills on the boycott list are effectively boycotted, it is proposed that certificates should be given by this Committee to such dealers in Swadeshi cloth who would sign a pledge not to order out any goods manufactured by the mills on the boycott list, and would agree to any such goods lying with them being sealed up. It is anticipated that the course suggested will encourage "bona fide" Swadeshi dealers and will prevent the goods of the boycotted mills from being passed off as Swadeshi or Indian-made.

Side by side the buyers will also be entitled to call upon the merchant to produce the list of the mills on the boycott list and thus see for themselves that they do not purchase goods which are not Swadeshi as defined by the Working Committee

BUYERS WARNED.

It has also been brought to the notice of this Committee that the goods turned out by some of the mills on the boycott list either do not bear the stamps of the manufacturers or such stamps are obliterated by the dealers. Very often it is not unusual that such goods bear the stamp of dealers alone. The buyers are warned against buying goods which do not bear the stamp of manufacturers.

Seth Anandilal Podar School, Santa Cruz

The Seth Anandilal Podar High School Santa Cruz, held its annual athletic sports on the Police Parade Ground on the 19th and 20th instant. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas presided over the function. The Japanese Consul was present on the occasion.

Principal Bakshi, in a short speech explained how the efforts of the authorities to have a Gymnasium were counteracted by requiring a large number of classrooms.

Sir Lallubhai congratulated the boys and girls of the school for the wonderful performances.

After the distribution of prizes, the programme terminated with a "Garba" and "Vande Mataram."

VICEROY'S CUP.

For Annual 'Plane Race For Pilots

NEW DELHI. Dec. 24.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon have very generously offered to present a Challenge Cup to be known as the Viceroy's Cup for an annual aeroplane race for pilots trained by flying clubs in India or elsewhere on much the same lines as the King's Cup in England. A Racing Committee will be announced later.

The underlying idea of the race is to encourage the sporting side of flying and it is anticipated that there will be a large number of entries. Substantial cash prizes will be given in addition to the Cup.

It is proposed to hold the first race starting from New Delhi on the day before the Annual Conference of the Representatives from flying clubs which has been fixed for February 21. The race will probably be over a triangular course of some 600 to 700 miles.

The race is open to all the Indian pilots and all others holding "A" license, but excluding 'B' license holders who have been trained by the flying clubs either in India or elsewhere.

It is hoped that the number of entries for the first race will reflect the appreciation of their Excellencies' generosity in encouraging the sporting side of flying and by the gift of this Cup the Aero Club contemplate that the race will assume an equal importance with the King's Cup in England.

Further communiques with regard to the race will be issued by the Aero Club.—A. P.

HINDUS TO CONFER ON KASHMIR SITUATION.

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

The Riyasti Hindu Hitshishi Sammelan will be held here on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst.

The Sammelan "will discuss various aspects of Kashmir situation and will chalk out a practical programme to combat the Moslem movement in and outside the State. In case a retaliatory movement is decided upon, the Hindus may have to start jathas for some Moslem State. Their problem also merits serious consideration by the Conference."—A.P.

LAHORE CONSULTATIONS ON KASHMIR QUESTION.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 24.

Ghazi Khizar Mohammad, Nigrami and Maulana Syed Shabir Hussein Katiri, editor of the "Insaf," have left for Lahore for holding consultations with the Ahrar Committee regarding the Kashmir question.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN DELHI.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST ATMA DEVI.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

Early this morning the Police arrested Atma Devi, a Congress wodker and Sardar Bhag Singh, President of the local Naujawan Bharat Sabha, at their respective residences.

It is understood that the arrests are made under Section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, and that Atma Devi has been arrested for an alleged seditious speech made at Nareela on Sunday last during the inauguration ceremony of the Gandhi Sewa Ashram.

Both the accused have been lodged in jail.—A. P.

Ahmedabad Children's Week

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22.

The Khadia Bal Mandal (Children's Society) has organised a Children's Week, for boys and girls during the Christmas holidays.

The following is the programme of the week:—

Friday, the 25th inst.:—'Girls' Day' to be observed under the presidentship of Mrs. Virbala Dikshit.

Programme to include Variety of Entertainments.

Saturday, the 26th inst.:—Parliamentary Debate on "Whether India has benefited by British Rule or Not;" and Magic Lantern Show.

Sunday, the 27th inst.:—Physical feats under the presidentship of Mr. G.V. Mavlankar, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

Monday, the 28th inst.:—Boys Day to be observed under the presidentship of Mr. Rohit Mehta.

Farewell To Mr. V. Natesan

(From A Correspondent).

WELLINGTON, Dec. 21.

Mr. V. Natesan, Controller of the Military Accounts, Madras Distt., Bangalore, was entertained at a social gathering on 19th instant, at Wellington, arranged by the Military Accounts Department to bid him farewell on the eve of the amalgamation of his office with that of the C.M.A., Poona.

CONDITIONAL ANNUITIES AND MORATORIUM.

"Germany Unable To Pay On Expiry."

COMMON ACTION BY GOVTS. URGED

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Basle.—"Germany will be unable to pay conditional annuities under the Young Plan when the Hoover Moratorium expires." This is the chief finding of the Special Commission of the Bank of International Settlements. The report says that the collapse of world trade has increased Germany's burdens. The problem demands common action by all Governments; otherwise there will be a further catastrophe.—Reuter.

BREATHING SPACE FOR EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Washington.—President Hoover has signed the Moratorium Bill, thus completing ratification of the breathing space for Europe.—Reuter.

"LET US MEET AT ONCE."

LONDON, Dec. 24.

"For God's sake let us meet at once", said Mr. MacDonald when interviewd at home at Lossiemouth regarding the Basle Commission's report. He added that the "report shows very plainly that the Government's ought to meet without a moment's unnecessary delay. The British Government are ready to meet immediately."—Reuter.

GERMANY'S WARNING

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Berlin.—The result of the Basle Conference is generally satisfactory "Although material parts of the report fall short of a large-minded solution of the big problems concerning the whole world", declared Chancellor Bruening when he met pressmen this morning. The Minister of Finance, Herr Dietrich, emphasised that unless mutual confidence was restored in the world and the basis created for an orderly international exchange of goods, the result would be a catastrophe for all industrial nations.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

It is understood that the International Reparations Conference will be held at Hague.—Reuter.

GOADING TO REPUDIATION

Large-Scale Transfers Upset Payments

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Report of the Special Commission of the Bank of International Settlements emphasises that the transfers from one country to another on a scale so large as to upset the balance of payments can only accentuate the present chaos, and the release of the debtor country from the burden of payments which it is unable to bear, may merely have the effect of transferring that burden to the creditor country, which in its character as debtor, in its turn may be unable to bear.

Analysing Germany's capacity to pay, the Committee says that Germany is peculiarly susceptible to a great crisis owing to the large amount of her short-term foreign debts. The Census taken by the German Government shows that 600 million sterling was owing at the end of July. Germany had to meet in 1931 withdrawals of capital totalling about 245 millions sterling, which after using other resources, caused a drain of gold and foreign exchange from the Reichsbank of 85 millions sterling.

REPARATIONS & DEBTS

United States' Attitude

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Washington.—A widespread temporary or permanent default in 1932 by the United States' debtors is expressed as a possible sequel to yesterday's Young Plan, the findings of which have created little surprise. It is believed that, at least, some debtors will invoke clauses in their debt agreements permitting the suspension of certain payments amounting to 88 million dollars.

The general attitude, in official circles regarding the Hoover Moratorium, is that there is nothing left for the President to do, but it remains for the Europeans to take the next step in that connection.

It is expected that there will be a proposal to hold a general conference on Reparations and Debts, but it is much doubted whether the United States would be represented.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

A FAKE DEPUTATION TO GANDHIJI?

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

December 24.

The "Times of India" gives prominence to a message stating that a deputation of Calcutta's most prominent Indian commercial men is proceeding to Bombay to place before Gandhiji what the renewal of disobedience will mean to Bengal. I think I know the Bengal mentality in this matter, whether it be represented by the pure Bengali or the domiciled Marwari and other businessmen. It finds expression through the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Chamber of Commerce both of which are adherents of the Indian Federation which has given Gandhiji full support and instructed its representatives to follow his guidance. Opinion in Bombay is unchanged in loyalty to him and the Calcutta message seems to be an inspired one and does not bear the hallmark of reality about it. Much is made of the fact that the boycott resolution of the Bengal Conference has not been approved by the Congress Working Committee. But the Working Committee would not act in this matter without knowing what Ghandhiji has to say on the question. In any case, there can be no Congressmen who would question the propriety of civil disobedience. It would be a contradiction in terms.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

Mr. B. T. Thakur, agent of the Central Bank of India in Rangoon, has published in book form a lecture which he delivered in October last on the present financial crisis in India and the status of the rupee. Apart from the printing errors which are far too numerous, Mr. Thakur has a habit of saying definite articles which make his best passages lose effect by calling up to memory that daring reprobate. Alfred Jingle of the "Pickwick Papers." Take as an example "Dollar and Gold being convertible into each at a fixed ratio, value of pound sterling has dropped in terms of gold or conversely price of gold in pounds has gone up." But the booklet which is only 35 pages contains much valuable information and thoughtful criticism which should interest the man in the street as well as the student of the subject.

VERY COSTLY MISTAKE.

After dealing with the term money and the meaning of exchange, the gold and gold exchange standards, the position of the rupee in relation to the rest of the world, the gold points and inflation and deflation, the author gives some of the causes which bring about currency failure. Inflation and deflation are described as phases of the same phenomenon, the Government's devastating need for revenue, one being positive, the other negative. Mr. Thakur, like some other erudite people, still talks of "Council Bills" though they no longer exist. Regarding the 18 pence ratio, the author has much to say. "As subsequent events have shown, the majority of the Hilton Young Commission misjudged the situation. They wrongly interpreted temporary appreciation in rupee's value as permanent, ignored the extent of artificial influences responsible for such improvement and recommended stabilisation at that point." "Both England and India attempted to raise the value of their respective monetary units above economic level and both of them have been compelled to retrace their steps". But the author has failed to note that India was the only country that raised its currency above pre-war value and it has been hit all the harder for the mistake.

The linking of the rupee to sterling is criticised and it is pointed out that if Britishers now stand to lose by cutting off the rupee from sterling, they pocketed handsome profits in 1920 when Government gave them 35 pence for every rupee brought in at a cost of less than 16 pence. An embargo on gold exports is also suggested and, as the gold and other standards have broken down in India, the author advocates a system of money based on commodity or utility values which would give equal chance to all countries and make international exchange dependent on the unit of man's labour. The rupee should be allowed to find its own level and no time is so opportune for this as the present.

THE BARDOLI PEASANT.

According to Doctor Gordon, the Bardoli peasant is a healthy thriving man with innumerable rich friends to stand by him and eager to help him He has evidently not read the report of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee which found unanimously against Mr. Gordon's doctrine. The report points out not only that the peasant is perpetually indebted but that the old gentlemanly "sowcar" has given place to the new-rich money-lender and usurer who has no sense of the financial responsibility of his clients and treats them with relentless severity. The peasants are also reported by the Committee to be near bankruptcy and rural insolvency laws have been recommended to start them in life again. And yet Mr. Gordon's findings will rank side by side with the more authoritative report.

THE GERMAN TROUBLES.

The banking experts of the Young Plan of Reparations Settlement sat all night long to hear arguments by Britain and France as to whether the conditional or unconditional payments should have priority. France wanted to argue that "conditional" does not mean anything but, in the end, commonsense got the better of it and Germany will be allowed a further respite, though not to the extent of four years suggested by Sir Walter Layton. It is probable that some commercial obligations of Germany may be liquidated as a result of this decision if ratified by the Reparations Conference in January.

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X'mas Eve Racing At Mahaluxmi.

KUM BAK'S IMPRESSIVE WIN.

Young Fletcher's Winning Double.

A big holiday crowd assembled at Mahaluxmi yesterday for the racing which was of a high order. Visions of the Christmas turkey receded into the background when favourite after favourite, was bowled over. Faraj and Kum Bak certainly won their races in the style all such good things should, but in the other events all the winners were at long odds.

Kum Bak's stylish success in the X'mas Handicap was his best performance up to date. The speedy son of Sirrah had his rivals well beaten. Considerably fancied here Costaki Pasha was hard ridden, but could make no impression on the winner. However, it was obvious that the Aga Khan's five year old can be made a lot fitter.

Young Fletcher brought off a rich double in the saddle, when he piloted the neglected Miss Mount and Blue Funnel to victory.

Poor Scats owed his success in the Sandown Plate to the vigorous riding of Brace. It was a close thing between Saint Amour and Jenning's representative, both horses giving of their best.

The stable "expected" in the Lavington Plate Eclair had to strike his flag to his stable-mate Miss Mount who won her first race in the country when totally neglected by her connections. Royal Roue found the early pace more than he cared to go, but he was in the fighting at the finish.

A capital finish for the Ridge Plate Division I saw Blue Funnel, ably ridden by Fletcher scramble home by a head from Sea King. Yona and Pasha shared the third placing a short head behind Sea King. Dilsher, Saifuldowla and Funny Face all failed under their big weights.

The judge had an anxious time in making his decision for the Ridge Plate, Division II-A adjudged the winner Mushoor was thought lucky to get the verdict. Both Black Beauty and Al Hamil appeared to have beaten Mr. Kashibhoy's pony who was in distress half a furlong from home.

Murat, Farman and Gilliard figured in a most engaging struggle for the other Division of the Ridge Plate. Simpson, riding a patient race on the first named, got home a head in front of the late finishing Farman. This was the young English lightweight's first success in the country, but he displayed good judgment and must be in the limelight more often this season.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Rejoice ran away with the spoils in the Matheran Plate for Indian bred horses, Ratheen and Sky Rocket filled the minor berths, but the favourite Tangiers made no show after dwelling at the start.

The race for the Prongs Plate was rather easily won by the promising three year old Faraj who was the best backed. Maisara and Mansfield both finished in front of Dnib Shalwa who was late on the scene.

The details:—

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

H H the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's FARAJ 6-13 car 7-0 B Rosen 1

Messrs Ahmed Abbas and U G Rangilia's MAISARA 8-7 Simpson 2

Mr Haji Rajub's MANSFIELD 7-9 car 7-10 Marrable 3

Messrs Jassim Hamadi and Ahmed Abdulla's DHIB SHALWA 7-9 Stokes 4

Also ran: Kantaka 9-3, Waalim 9-1, Kadir Hajaz 8-10, Subram 8-10, Portia 8-8, Buloul Hazar 8-8, Nasrat Beg 8-4, Ambassador 8-3, Sabbar 8-1, Mansur Pasha 8-1, Badruzaman 8-1 car 8-2, and Garibkhan 6-13.

Not run: Kurdi 9-6, Sialkot 9-3, Misshan 8-13, Salim 8-9, Beyrut 8-2 and Dhumair 8-0.

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, head.

Time: 2 minutes 9 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 286 and Rs. 80

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs 20. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 104-8, and Rs. 24/8.

Trainer: Kisha Bapu.

THE RIDGE PLATE. Division II. B.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs 700 and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Haji Abdulla Mana and Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's MURAT 7-7 Simpson 1

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FARMAN 7-4 Bhimrao 2

Mr A Lookmanji's GALLIARD 7-7 Rosen 3

Mr Sultan M Chinoy's BLOTTING KAGAZ 7-8 Baines 4

Also ran: Anchor 9-0, Buick 8-12, Sanjakdar 8-8, Raza Khan 8-5, Alma 8-5, Vita 7-11, Manshad 7-8, Sabhanoor 7-7 car 7-8, Nobility 7-6 car 7-8, Aslan Beg 7-6 and Mascat 7-4.

Not run: Taimurlung 7-13 and Rolls Royce 7-4.

Won by head, short head, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 51 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 328. Places Rs. 90, Rs. 33/8 and Rs. 67/8

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 170. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 27

Trainer: Abood Baaker.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr A M Khairaz's REJOICE 7-10 Selby 1

Mr Eve's RATHEEN 8-2 Brace 2

Mr G Essajee's SKY ROCKET 7-6 B Rosen 3

Mr P B Avasia's BELLE OF YORK 7-0 Fletcher 4

Also ran: Devaka 9-5; Johnnie Walker 8-13; Tanglers 8-11; Dry Sugar 8-7; Spring Song 8-5; Princess Helen 8-3; Princess 7-6; car 7-7; Red Rose 7-5 car 7-7; Marcodia 7-3 and Telephone 7-1.

All ran.

Won by 2 lengths; 4 lengths; 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 30 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 128. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 26 and Rs. 65/8

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 65/8. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 30/8

Trainer: Owner.

THE LAVINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for Horses in Class III.

H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's MISS MOUNT 7-9 Fletcher 1

Mr T Harrison's ECLAIR 8-9 Marrable 2

Mr Eve's ROYAL ROUE 8-11 Brace 3

Mr M C Patel's FRATER 9-0 Kirby 4

Also ran: Quick Toy 8-13, Nix 8-12, Lady Sylvia 8-2; Morny 8-5; Shri Ganesh 8-5; Asterisk 8-4; D'Artagnan 8-2; In the Gloaming 8-1, Gadyach 7-7 and Irish Play 7-4 car 7-8.

Not run: Mealagh 8-6 and Lass O'Gowan 8-3.

Won by ½ length; neck, ½ length.

Time: 1 minute 41 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 1,240/8. Places Rs. 89/8, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 15.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 307. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 8.

Trainer: T. Harrison.

THE RIDGE PLATE. Division II. A.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr R Kashibhoy's MUSHOOR 7-4 car 7-7 McQuade 1

Mr Y R Sarsam's BLACK BEAUTY 8-11 Hardinge 2

Mr Sultan M Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-5 Baines 3

Mr Arnold's WAZIR PASHA 7-8 Davison 4

Also ran: Le Touquet 9-0; Prince Edward 9-0; Collector 9-0; Fakri Pasha 8-10; Al Wali 8-6; Strephon 7-13; Shiniar 7-10; Amar 7-10 car 7-12; Bahriyah 7-9; Isfoog 7-5 and Rushdi 7-2.

Not run: Saifulzaman 7-7.

Won by neck; head; neck.

Time: 1 minute 51 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 172. Places Rs. 32/8, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 15.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 120. Places Rs. 15/8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 7/8.

Trainer: Imamdin.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs 2,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr Diamond's KUM BAK 7-13 S Black 1

H H the Aga Khan's COSTAKI PASHA 9-0 A C Walker 2

Mr Kerr's FLOURISH 7-12 Hardinge 3

Mr J Ardeshir's POBIEDA 7-11 Baines 4

Also ran: Quincy 7-6; Aroostook 8-1; Golden Trail 8-0; Atreas 7-8; Cavern 7-10; Puffin 7-7 and Wrigley's Gum 7-4.

Not run: Corbyn 7-5.

Won by 2½ lengths; 4 lengths; 1½ lengths.

Time: 1 minute 12 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 23/8. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14, and Rs. 25/8

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 14/8. Places Rs. 6/8, Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 13/8.

Trainer: J. E Malone.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr J Reynold's POOR SCATS 8-6 Brace 1

H H the Aga Khan's SAINT AMOUR 8-13 A C Walker ... 2

Hon. Mr H M Mehta's RED ASTRACHAN 8-7 Davison ... 3

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's CONCILLIATOR 8-8 Marrs 4

Also ran: Restoration 9-0; Mount Argos 8-8; Chabootra 8-6; Eagle's Prey 8-1; Loose Moments 8-1; Black Jest 8-0; Bray Prince 7-4.

All ran.

Won by short head; 3 lengths; 1½ lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 9 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 23/8 and Rs. 19

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 12/8, Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 11/8.

Trainer: C Jennings

THE RIDGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; and third Rs. 600. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr Eve's BLUE FUNNEL 7-9 Fletcher 1

Messrs H Langdale and W N Cuthbert's SEA KING 8-4 A C Walker 2

Mr Abdulla Beythoun's YONA 9-2 Davison 3*

Mr P B Avasia's PASHA 8-8 Burn 3*

*Dead-heat.

Also ran: Asadan 9-8; Sarsam 8-11; Saifuldowla 9-4; Dilsher 9-2 Kabalip 8-6; Shamsuzzaman 9-2; Funny Face 9-2, Moon Spark 9-0; Ghaflah 7-13; Saunam 7-12; Khumayssa 7-5.

All ran.

Won by head; short head; dead heat.

Time: 1 minute 51 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 74/8. Places Rs. 53/8, Rs. 36/8 and Rs. 19/8 for Yona and Rs. 11/8 for Pasha.

Trainer: C Jennings.

TO MEND OR END INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

Emergency Meeting Of Conference

The General Secretary of the Indian Medical Council Bill Committee, Bombay writes:—

It has been resolved by the Indian Medical Council Bill Committee appointed by the meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay held to call an emergency meeting of an All-India Medical Conference in January 1932, to mend or end the Indian Medical Council Bill drafted by the Government of India.

As it will take a lot of time to communicate individually with all important Medical Associations in India, I have to invite the attention of the Hon. Secretaries of such Associations to inform me direct by wire or letter as to whether they will be able to send one or more representatives or their Associations to the emergency Conference to be held in January 1932.

The Committee considered the draft prepared by the Bombay Medical Union, and the other three Memoranda, section by section and resolved upon certain alterations on the same in accordance with the suggestions made by the various speakers at the meeting of the Bombay Profession and approved by the meeting together with those made in the above mentioned Memoranda.

All replies are to be sent to Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, General Secretary, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Bombay, No. 7.

"MOHAMED ALI WEEK"

Programme To Celebrate It.

The following programme is arranged by the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, in connection with the celebration of "Mohamed Ali week":—

Friday (25th instant): A public meeting to be held in Qasai Gali at night. Every volunteer, specially the Muslim, resident of Mazgaon, is requested to collect funds on that day and hand it over to the Secretary or Chairman of the meeting.

Saturday (26th instant): A public meeting to be held at Madanpura near Mistry Chawl, at night. The funds collected by the residents to be handed over to the Chairman of the meeting.

Sunday (27th instant): A public meeting to be held in Chota Qabrastan arranged by the Muslims of Madanpura.

There are 3 more days in the "Mohamed Ali week" for which no programme has been arranged. The residents of Muslim Mohallas may communicate to the organising Secretary about the meeting etc.

TROMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST "TERMINAL TAX".

A meeting of the Trombay Passengers' Association was held on the 20th inst. at Trombay under the presidentship of Mr. T. B. Patch when a resolution was passed protesting against the proposed imposition of Municipal terminal tax on passengers of the Bombay Suburban district.

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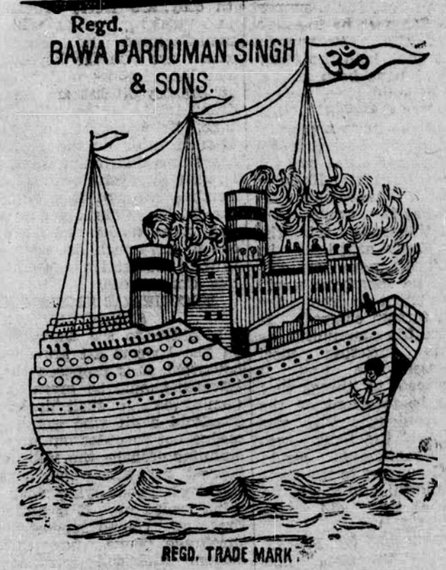

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Ordinances—Confessions Of Government's Defeat.

SJT. SUBHAS BOSE'S TRIBUTE TO YOUTHS' BOLD STAND.

"Let Us Stand United At Time Of Crises."

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Dec. 24.

The resolution re complete Independence passed by the Maharashtra Youth Conference to-day runs thus:

Now that the Government by their repressive policy has violated the Gandhi-Irwin Pact this Conference calls upon the nation to resume the fight for complete independence immediately.

Mr. Khadilker while moving the resolution said that the time has come when the youths of the nation should decide their future destiny. Let the youths impress on the Congress their impatience and force upon them their views point. All this they will do by remaining in the Congress.

The resolution was supported by Miss Gokhale and Mr. Joshi.

TRUCE NOT HONOURABLE.

Then Mr. Phadke moved an amendment and strongly criticised the first portion of the resolution. He said it is no use saying that the Government has broken the Truce for the truce itself was dishonouring the demand for complete Independence. Mr. Mascarenhas from Bombay supported the amendment and asked the Conference to work for the mass movement.

Sjt. Shankerrao Deo moved another amendment asking to replace the word "Nation" by the words "Working Committee of the Congress." Mr. Deo while requesting Mr. Khadilker to accept his amendment said that the Congress is the only body in the country which makes its presence felt on Government. Almost all the prominent Youth League leaders including Sjt. Gadgil, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and others took part in the discussion.

AMENDED RESOLUTION PASSED

Mr. Khadilker accepting the suggestion of Sjt. Deo, the amended resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

Resolutions strongly condemning the atrocities at Chittagong and Dacca and the firing at Hijli, protesting against the attempt of Government to suppress the Labour movement, and the Youth movement in Bengal and against the new United Provinces ordinances were moved in the Conference and passed.

Senapati Bapat, Messrs. Joshi, Laljee and Mirshukrullah's prosecutions were strongly condemned.

ABOLISH UNTOCHABILITY.

The Conference unanimously passed the resolution asking to abolish Untouchability immediately and giving full support to the "untoucnable" Satyagraha at Nasik and Guruvayam and declared that the temples should be thrown open to "untouchables" unconditionally.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

Another important resolution, passed advocated the intensive boycott of British goods, banks, insurance companies Anglo-Indian newspapers, foreign cloth and prohibition of liquor and intoxicating drugs.

The Conference congratulated women for the couragous stand they took in the last struggle and hoped that same part will be played by them in future.

The Conference was of the opinion that Government has no right to give Berar back to the Nizam in flagrant opposition to the declared wishes of the inhabitants of that place.

Another resolution protested against the increase in postage, salt tax and the proposed retrenchment, followed by the Railway Board.

YOUTHS' BOLD STAND.

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose in his concluding remarks said:—

You have exhibited and demonstrated a great deal of enthusiasm and impatience and thus proved that the conference is of youths. Three years ago when I presided over another conference here the atmosphere was not the same then. I hope the enthusiasm will be translated into action. The present moment is a critical one and the question which agitates every one's mind is, peace or war. By war I mean non-violent war. The Congress will take note of the resolutions passed. So far as they are concerned they stand for Independence. They have also shown that they were moderate in speech but stronger in action. The Independence resolution has thrown great responsibility over youths".

CAUTIOUS LEFT WING.

Speaking about the function of the Congress or any institution Sjt. Bose said, it is the duty of the left-wing to strengthen the body and tone it and not to create split. There may be occasions when split is necessary. Why the left wing in the Congress had avoided split was because it was against the interest of the country. But in future, if it finds that it will be in the interest, then they shall not hesitate. Open split is not desirable for it weakens the body. He said that they took the right course at Karachi by not creating split. Let us show to the world that we stand united at the time of crisis.

Referring to Truce Sjt. Bose said that the British Government is not prepared to recognise India's right of Independence Some Britishers still think that enough repression has not been resorted to, to crush the movement. We shall take some time to disillusion Darkest hours have still to come and then light will dawn. Ordinances are to some extent their shadows.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

Speaking on the appointment of Sir John Anderson Sjt. Bose said, Government thinks that the similar condition, prevail in Bengal to those that prevailed in Ireland when Sir John Anderson was a big official. He felt happy at Sir John Anderson's appointment. Ordinances are confessions of Governments defeat. Ordinances are necessary for Government cannot rule the country without them for they have lost the confidence of the people The ordinance rule is just like the lost attempt of the drowning man to catch at the straw. The result of Sir John Anderson's policy is the Irish Free State Sir John Anderson is coming to India to free her.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM SOLVED.

Speaking about internal differences Sjt. Bose said they do not exist in India alone, but in all countries of the world. No sooner the third party will go away, the communal question will be solved. The freedom of India will bring freedom to other countries. He concluded with an appeal to close up their ranks and stand united. More non-co-operation with the Government meant more co-operation among themselves.

REPATRIATION ISSUE

Special Session Of S. African Indian Congress

A special cable to "Leader," from Cape Town, says:—

The greatest possible interest is being taken in the forthcoming Indo-Union Conference in Cape Town. An emergency meeting of the Congress is being held at Johannesburg on December 31 to decide what proposals the South African Indians should put forward. Everything tends to show that the repatriation issue is likely to be most prominent in the Congress, which desires its abolition because it is leading to South Africa-born Indians leaving owing to the economic depression, more than 1,000 persons having been repatriated in the last three months. Personally, I am hopeful that some argument may be found to convince the South African Government of the cruelty and folly of the present proceeding in thus repatriating colonial-born Indians.

Pir Baghdadi's Arrival In Bombay

Shaikul-Islam Pir Sayed Abdul Hamid Effendi Al-quadri Al-Baghdadi is due to arrive at No. 15 Princess Dock, Bombay at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday (26th instant). He will be received and taken in procession to the Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road, where he will be presented with an address at 10 a.m. the same day. Leading Muslims and Ulema have consented to be present at the address cemeony which will be delivered under the chairmanship of Maulana Maulvi Mohamed Ebrahim Sahib, Badauni.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Kenya" will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

WORLD TRIP FOR RS. 3,000

Indian International Touring Co's Facilities

The managing partner of the Indian International Touring Co., Re: World Tour writes from 51, Churchgate Street, Bombay:—

The vessel chartered to undertake this world tour will be 10|15,000 tons and fitted with regular tourist accommodation throughout and has a swimming pool, etc. Arrangements have been made to cater for every class and creed throughout the whole voyage.

THE ROUTE.

The vessel will leave Bombay and proceed over the Arabian Sea to Aden. From Aden up the Red Sea through the Suez Canal to Port Said, the Mediterranean Sea to Venice, Naples in Italy, Marseilles in Franse, Barcelona in Spain, Lisbon in Portugal, Le Havre in France, Ostend in Belgium, Rotterdam in Holland, Hamburg in Germany, London and Liverpool in England, etc.

In every place visited special guides will be available to conduct the passengers round the most interesting sights.

ACCOMMODATION AND COST.

The steamer will carry about 600 passengers. The inclusive cost for the whole 6 mnths' trip will be Rs. 3,000|- per passenger. Passages will be reserved, in order of application, but such reservations must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000|- its safety being guaranteed by our bankers. The remaining Rs. 2,000|- to be remitted when called for by the Company.

If for any reason the steamer sailing should be cancelled the Rs. 1,000|- deposit will be refunded in full. Parents can with confidence, allow their sons and daughters to undertake this trip which is primarily intended to complete their education. The ship and its routine will be well conducted and perfect safety will be guaranteed during the whole voyage.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL

(Continued from Pape 4.)

was a minute examination of every aspect of the Financial safeguards and a solemn warning to Government against choosing the path of ruin and destruction.

MRS. NAIDU'S QUESTION.

Shrimati Naidu's poetic gift was never turned to better account in a speech than when she revealed the gnastly implications of a simile that Lord Sankey had used evidently to tickle the imagination of the Indian delegates:

"Did he forget, when he used the analogy of the Taj Mahal with its jewelled walls, its fretted domes, its marble turrets, that the Taj Mahal was built over the bones of beauty that was once alive? Did he forget it was slave labour that made these jewelled walls, and that the cementing force that keeps that edifice alive was the sweat and the agony of slave labour, forced from day to day to build up that house of beauty? Is it the Taj Mahal that you are going to build after years and years of labour and years of patience to-day, only to enshrine the dead bones of our hope, are you going to realise that there is no time to-day, there is no patience to-day, there is no faith to-day for so prolonged a piece of labour as the building of a Taj Mahal with jewelled walls?" I think I have now supplied all adequate backgrounds for Gandhiji's speech—the longest he made in St. James' Palace—which was one eloquent writing on the wall, written, so to say, in heart's blood. It is reproduced in this issue 'in exenso' and I shall not attempt to summarise it.

THE BENGAL ORDINANCE.

Nothing during recent times has stirred Gandhiji to such depths as this Bengal Ordinance. It is much more ghastly than the Rowlatt Acts, he said. And it reminded us of the days of 1857 and of the Martial Law days of 1919. In fact, it was worse than Martial Law inasmuch as whilst deeds done under Martial Law had to be ratified, under the Ordinance there was ratification in advance. "This Ordinance," he said, "shows no readiness to part with power; the little responsibility promised is a shadow and our difficulty in working under the handicaps would be cited as evidence against us." For the moment, therefore, the monstrous ordinance is a danger signal and it might precipitate action any day. "It is a sickening thing. It is positively horrid. A friend who was asked to type it for me found it impossibbie to bear typing it. I will break it or will break myself in the attempt. I have infinite patience, but I have not the patience of a stone. How can I sit still in the hope that things are coming right?"

Madras.—The Sub-Magistrate of Arkonam committed to the sessions a man named Ellar gangmaistri, for the alleged offence of removing a rail near Mosur Station, on the night of October 22.—A.P.

TAGORE SEPTUAGENARY.

Preparations At Calcutta Town Hall.

(Contributed).

As the 'Tagore Week' is fast approaching, arrangements in connection with the celebration, are progressing rapidly. The Town Hall, the venue of the main functions of the programme,—with its majestic pillars, its green trees, beautiful lawns and small pathways, has been suddenly transformed into a busy place of human activities. Work is going on smoothly—every one doing his alloted work without any fuse. What with the rush of people purchasing membership tickets, what with telephone calls, almost every minute, with contractors giving direction to their men, massons white-washing the walls and roofs and fixing special screens across the hall of the building, engineers arranging lighting fixtures in the Art Gallary, workmen building big and small structures in the yard and jolly sight-seers discussing in groups the importance of coming events, the Town Hall where even a fortnight ago dreadful stillness reigned is humming with human voices.

The big hall on the ground floor whose valuts had been echoed and re-echoed with many a historic pronouncement and where now the Art Gallary is being fitted for the exhibition of Indian paintings of different schools in general and the Poets's paintings in particular along with almost all the Poet's souvenirs and presents received at home and abroad, will perhaps be the centre of attraction. Special lighting fixtures are being arranged which will throw shadowless uniform and mallow light upon the numerous pictures to be hung up in the screens lending them a dreamy poetic touch.

The front of the Town Hall where the Poet is to receive addresses is being specially decorated with flowers, wreaths and festoons and multi-coloured lights are being hung up in the green trees and lawns.

HOW TO INTERVIEW POET TAGORE.

Indian Savant Outwitted By Munich Reporter.

(By A JOURNALIST).

When the "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism" was first published, a lady who announced herself as the Secretary of a Woman's Club in London, wrote to George Bernard Shaw, on behalf of her institution, asking for the presentation of a copy of his book. She pleaded poverty but give a long statement about the respectability and representative character of her institution to strengthen her case. G. B. S. who knew, as perhaps all authors know, that people never read the books they get for nothing sent her a vigorously reproachful reply asking how she, being the Secretary of such a "respectable" organisation, has the face to request him to make her a gift of his book. "Your Club is not worth its name if it cannot afford to buy a copy of my book," ended the angry letter. The enterprising lady took this letter to a publisher's, sold it for 21 shillings, purchased a copy of the book and from the balance stamped another letter to the great Master evidently to tell him how "the world's writtiest man was outwitted" by her. The story supplied he "Daily Mail," if I remember alright, an opportunity for a big stunt.

A similarly interesting story with the same "Daily Mail" flavour was told in a German paper about Poet Rabindranath when he last visited that country. This is how the great Indian savant was outwitted by a Munich reporter whom the Poet would not allow to interview him. Nothing daunted, the reporter who was a good clog-dancer, securer a partner and a zitherist, sent his card containing the portrait of a pair of clog-dancers, to the Poet with the following letter:—

"Great Sahib, you are great and we are small. We should count it a great favour if the great Master would allow us to show him our indigenous Bavarian dances which are several hundred years old. We beg the honour of a favourable answer.

--Alisi and Miral."

After about half an hour the answer came—the Poet would see Alisi and Miral on Wednesday next in Hotel Marienbad. Punctually the reporter appeared in shorts with his partner and the zitherist. They stood a few moments in the bread corridor which was to serve as stage. The door opened, Rabindranath appeared in his characteristic costume followed by his Secretary and a few others of his party. The zitherist struck his first note—the dancing began—the two in Bavarian costume showed the Indian Poet the dances of their homeland. All of his party were carried away by the performance. She (partner) clapped her hands in tune to the music. The Philosopher's face at first, lighted up and he smiled. Another zither solo, another clog-dance, and the programme is finished. The Philosopher applauds.

Now came the great moment. The reporter summoned all his courage and coming up to the Poet asked him to give his opinion. Rabindranath took his pen and wrote:—

"I am delighted with Munich and the beautiful dancing of Alisi and Miral. My best wishes to them.

Rabindranath Tagore."

As the Philosopher handed the book back to the reporter he smiled again, for now he had seen through the game.

A FEDERATION OF ANOMALIES

(Continued From Page 4.)

autonomous and self-governing and democratic Units of British India are being brought together under the Federal Constitution. The Princes maintain that they would join only with self-governing British Indian Units, but these very Princes are reluctant to allow the same liberty to the British Indian people to associate only with self-governing Units of Indian India and not autocratic Units of the States. The third anomaly is that this Federation does not insist on a standard form of Government prevailing in all the Units. The American Constitution and the Mexican Constitution have expressly provided that a standard form of republican government would prevail in all the Units of these Federations. There is even no suggestion that the Princes should in a reasonable period of time try to raise the level of their administrations and bring them up to the standard of efficiency prevailing in the British Indian Units. The Constitution nowhere lays down this object even in its preamble; just as we find that in the preamble of the Government of India Act of today, the ideal of responsible Government has been specifically enumerated.

AMAZING

The fourth anomaly is that the representatives of the States would be representatives of some 100 to 125 individual Princes, whereas the representatives of British Indian Units would be elected by 230 millions. Is this not an anomaly of a most staggering character? Is it just and fair to adhere to this anomaly? Is there any justification to bring into existence such a preposterous Constitution? The fifth anomaly is that in the case of a Federation, the power of Legislation and the power of Administration is vested in the Central Federal Government. We, however, find that the States are willing to share in the Legislature, but they are not prepared to hand over administration of almost all subjects to the Federal Government, and yet they are claiming a share in the Federal Executive by Constitutional convention.

(To be continued).

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Financial Difficulties.

The Hon. Secretary Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute writes:—

A meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Council of the Institute was held on 20th instant. The President being absent, the Vice-President, Prof. V. G. Kale, occupied the chair. After some interpellations, two amendments proposed to the bye-laws of the Institute were carried out. The Chairman addressed the meeting on the situation of the finances of the Institute's building and earnestly appealed to the representatives of co-operative societies to persuade them to make donations from their profits and thus help of Institute to relieve the burden of the building debt. Referring to the general finances of the Institute, he said that if the Government grant was further reduced, it would be imposible to carry on the activities of the Institute. The following resolutions were adopted:—

"In view of the precarious condition of the finances of the Institute's Sir Vithaldas Memorial Buildings, this Council recommends that steps be immediately taken to improve the prospects, and appeals to all members and leading Co-operators in the Province to render all possible assistance in the matter. This Council enters a strong protest against the attitude recently adopted by Government towards the Institute and the Co-operative Movement in general, as is evidenced by their general levy of an audit fee against the declared opinion of the co-operative public and by their substantial reduction of grants to the Institute."

The Council next elected Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki and Mr. V. P. Varde, as the Honorary Secretaries for the ensuing year and Messrs. G. P. Murdeshwar, R. N. Rajadnya and V. S. Basvanal, as members of the Executive Committee.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL CESS ON COTTON EXPORTS.

Bombay Shroffs' Protest.

Sjt. Mohanlal Ambalal Parikh, Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Shroff Association has addressed a communication to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, re: the proposed export duty of 4 annas per bale of cotton in the course of which it is stated:—

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay have passed their proposal to levy an export cess of 4 annas per bale of cotton and asked the Government of Bombay to sanction this source of revenue. My Committee have to point out that the Government of Bombay have turned down this proposal in the past in the interests of the trade generally and of the agricultural community particularly. My Committee emphatically submit that no new situation has arisen which may justify the imposition of the proposed cess. On the other hand, the present abnormal trade depression does not warrant even the consideration of such a proposal.

LOSS TO AGRICULTURISTS.

My Committee have further to point out that the proposed cess will affect not only the price of cotton exported from the port of Bombay but will affect the price of commodity as a whole and consequently, the agricultural community will realise less value for cotton. My Committee submit that when the prices of agricultural commodities are very low and when the peasantry have no money to pay rent and land revenue, it would be very unjust to pass a measure which will further hit them in these hard times.

There is another aspect to this problem which requires also serious consideration. The proposed cess has far reaching reactions on the trade of Bombay and will deflect a great part of the trade to the port of Karachi.

My Committee therefore earnestly request that the Government would be pleased to reject the proposal of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to levy a cess of 4 annas per bale of Cotton exported from the port of Bombay.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Sessions Begin On January 2.

The Fifteenth Indian Economic Conference will meet under auspices of the University of Bombay on 2nd January 1932, in the Convocation Hall. After a welcome address by the Rev. J. McKenzie, Vice-Chancellor, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir Frederick Sykes will declare the Conference open. This will be followed by the Address of the President, Prof. T. K. Doraiswamy Aiyar. Admission to the opening session will be by cards.

Discussions will take place on 2nd January from 3 to 5, and there will be two sessions, generally from 11-30 to 1-30 and 2-30 to 4-30 on the 4th, 5th and 6th of January.

The last day of the Conference, Wednesday, (6th January) will be devoted to a discussion of "the Future of the Gold Standard with special reference to India."

College students will be admitted to the discussions on payment of Re. 1. Tickets for the same can be purchased at the office of the Conference.

A few excursions and garden parties have been arranged. Details about the Conference can be obtained from Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Prof. of Economics, School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay.

Monsoonish Weather In Madras

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

For several days past Madras has been experiencing monsoonish weather quite unusual for the season. It has been raining intermittently accompanied by heavy winds. Several ships are reported to be held up in Colombo harbour which seems to be the storm centre and telegraph lines in Ceylon are said to have been damaged. The Madras Race Club abandoned its race meeting fixed for to-day.—A P.

Wardha.—On his way to Poona, Mr. Subhash Bose was received and garlanded at Wardha Station by local prominent Congress leaders and prominent citizens. Mr. Bose appealed to the public to be ready for the coming fight for freedom.

RETRENCHMENT THREAT IN MUNICIPALITY.

Jamnadas Mehta Champions Cause Of Poor Staff.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Officials' Association was held in the Corporation Hall, on Saturday last under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. S. C. Joshi, the Hon. Secretary emphasised the necessity of such unions. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, the annual report for the year 1930-31 was adopted. The Chairman in his presidential address described at length, the utility of such association or unions as it was by means of such unions that the working-class people can assert their rights and have their wrongs redressed.

PROTEST AGAINST RETRENCHMENT.

Turning to the question retrenchment, Mr. Jamnadas said that on account of world-wide economic depression, the retrenchment has been the cry of the day. He was aware that a sub-committee of the Standing Committee has submitted a proposal to reduce the grade of 60—5—150. "I would always" assured Mr. Jamnadas "oppose this move to deprive the poor staff of the Municipality of their legitimate dues and be made to suffer the woes of retrenchment." He was of opinion that for a middle-class man the income of Rs. 100 was the irreducible minimum.

Referring to the question of leave to the municipal employees, he stated that it was not known how much saving could be effected by resorting to such policy. It was nothing less than a cruelty to deny the employees their well-earned rest.

After passing some resolutions and a light refreshment to the members, the meeting dispersed.

BELT AND BADGES

Hindustani Seva Dal Uniform

The following circular has been issued by the Organising Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal regarding the badges and belts to be used by various Provincial Seva Dals:

Though the Central Board has suggested that the name of the Provincial Volunteer Board should be "Seva Dal" with the name of Province prefixed to it, the badges and belts to be used by all Seva Dals and its Volunteers in the country should be "Hindustani Seva Dal" and not the Provincial Dal.

These badges and belts may be ordered from the General Head Quarters, Hubli or from the Bombay Seva Dal (Volunteer Department of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, Girgaum, Bombay).

The latter Organisation has undertaken to provide samples of these badges and belts to those who want them and has kept a large stock of the same for sale. A circular will be issued by them quoting prices of each.

HOW TO GET BADGES.

Visitors to the inauguration of the Conference on 2nd January are requested to bring the invitation card with them.

Delegates, Members of the Indian Economic Association and Members of the Reception Committee are requested to obtain their respective badges from the office of the Conference and to wear them prominently on their persons. The badges will be available from the office of the Conference from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on 1st January and from 10-30 a.m. on 2nd. The office of the Conference is located on the ground floor of the University of Economics and Sociology.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS:—Captains of the Central Board of the above Corps should take the badges of their volunteers giving the list of their names to the Secretary at Kapad Bazar Servants' Volunteer Corps' Office between 8 and 10 a.m. and 6 and 8 p.m. (S.T.). They are also requested to be present in the proper time on Sunday next at Madhav Bag with their volunteers in uniform at 10 p.m. (S.T.) There will be a regular camp of the above volunteers.

Office-bearers of different volunteer corps in the city, who worked in the last movement under the Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps are requested to get their corps organised and affiliated to the Central Control, so that they can work in co-operation with other organisations of the city. Help will be rendered to those who intend to organise a volunteer corps in any ward of the city, on application to Sit. Ishwarlal Mohanlal Shroff, Moti Building, 2nd Fanaswadi, Bombay No. 2.

MAHARASHTRA SOAP FACTORY.

We have received toilet and washing soaps manufactured by the Maharashtra Soap Factory, Sarkari Tabela, Bombay, 4. It is a Swadeshi concern. Its preparations are good.

BABY'S JUVENOL

as a non—secret herbal tonic is incomparable for

CHILDREN HEALTHY and SICKLY.

Ask any good chemist.

MINOR GIRL CONVICTED

Causing Hurt To Husband.

(BY MAIL.)

BELGAUM, December 22.

Mr. G. H. Guggali, Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum, delivered judgment to-day in a sensational case in which one Tangewa, a girl about 12 years of age, was charged with having committed the offence of attempting to murder her husband, Fakira Yallappa, of Kakeri, Belgaum District, under section 307, I.P.C.

The Prosecution Case was that the accused Tangewa requested her husband in June last to allow her to go to her parents' house. He refused to do so. Then Tangewa struck at her husband's neck with a sickle while he was asleep at night in his house. The husband instantly got up and caught hold of the accused redhanded.

The accused, in her statement, denied the offence, and said that the cause of her being implicated in the case was simply to bring a stain on her character and drive ner out from her husband's house.

The Judge held that the accused was not guilty under section 307 I.P.C., but convicted her under section 324, I.P.C. for voluntarily causing hurt to her husband.

As regards the sentence His Honour, taking into consideration the tender age of the accused directed her to be bound over for a period of one year for being of good behaviour.—A.P.

News In Brief

Madras.—A Tinnevelly message says that the police have filed a charge sheet against five boatmen for alleged negligence thereby causing the death of several persons in connection with the Vaippar River boat tragedy reported some days ago when ten persons lost their lives.—A.P.

The seventh sessions of the Akhila Bharatiya Nayes Brahman Mahasabha are going to be held in the Kashi Naresh Hall of the Central Hindu School, at Kamachha, Benares (Sn. Benares Cantt.) on the 26th, 27th and 28th inst.

Jhansi.—Several entries for the Rabia Sultan Hockey Tournament of Kurwai State which begins on the 27th and finishes on the 5th of January have been received.

Jhansi.—The Bundelkhand Hockey Association is busy selecting players to represent the Bundelkhand Hockey Association in the Inter-Provincial Trials in Calcutta. The Maharaja of Panna, Datia, Chhatarpur and Onchha have accepted the patronage of the Association and are reported to have promised to give a sum amounting to Rs. 1,500 out of which Rs. 500 will be given to I. H. F. Fund.

Meerut, Dec. 20.—A special meeting of the Meerut Municipal Board was held on Sunday when it was resolved that Mr. C. L. Sharma (whose services, the Board, at a previous meeting had decided to dispense with), should continue as the Executive Officer.

The second session of the Akhil Kshatriya Maratha Dhangar Samajonnati Parishad will be held at Poona, in Balliwalla Theatre, Bhawani Peth, on 27th, 28th and 29th inst., when Shri. Bhagwantrao Raghunathrao Kamble of Barsi will preside.

London. — In the Sheffield Shield match between New South Wales and South Australia which commenced on Friday New South Wales won by 117 runs.—Reuter's Special.

Melbourne:—In the match between Queensland and Victoria Queensland won by 22 runs.—Reuter's Special.

Nagpur.—A meeting of the Berar Legislative Committee wil be held at Nagpur on 25th January next.

Nasik.—The Maharashtra Natya Mandir celebrated the "Ganjayanti" on the 20th inst., with Mr. Gajananrao Bhagwat in the chair. Mr. Baburao Khare expounded the doctrine of Karma and Sannas as discussed in the "Gita Rahasya" (by late Lok. B. G. Tilak).

The 14th session of the Al-India Kankubja Vaishya (Halwai) Conference will be held at Jubbulpore under the presidentship of Sjt. Chhedi Lalji Rais of Barabanki on the 28th, 29th and 30th instant. The second session of the Students' Conference and Exhibition of Preserved Sweets, fruits and other eatables will also be held during the above dates.

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SECURE A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE in cases of Lost Vitality and Diabetes. Consult me in person if possible; otherwise, write stating your age, married or single, occupation, and a brief history of your case. Strictly confidential.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1931.

End The Truce.

N. W. FRONTIER CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Arriving In Bombay.

(From Our Correspondent.)

UTTMANZAI, Dec. 20.

A meeting of the Provincial Jirga (F. P. C. C.) was held at Uttmanzai to-day. Pir Shahinshah of Kohat peesiding. The following resolutions were adopted:—

1. While leaving the final judgment on the Premier's declaration of 2-12-31 made on the conclusions of the Round Table Conference to the A. I. C. C. this Jirga expresses its dissatisfaction with the said declaration as for as it concerns the N. W. F. P., as the goal of the Jirga is the attainment of complete Independence along with the rest of India. The Jirga reiterates that its fate is indissolubly bound with that of the Congress, and the Frontier Provinces does not want to set up a separate identity from the rest of India.

2. While condemning the repressive Policy of the Local Government inaugurated by it just after the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin pact, by constantly enforcing section 144 C. P. C. indiscriminately arresting the Khudai Khidmatgars and by searching their offices throughout the Province including the Agencies despite the strict observance of the pact by the Jirga, this meeting of the Provincial Jirga recommends to the A. I. C. C. to put and end to the truce.

BENGAL AND U. P. ORDINANCES CONDEMNED.

3. This meeting of the Provincial Jirga (N. W. F. P.) condemns the action of the Government in enforcing the latest Bengal and U. P. Ordinances and assures its brethren of Bengal and U. P. that it will unflinchingly stand by them in their hour of trial and distress.

4. This Jirga expresses its heartfelt sorrow on the sad demise of Sayed Qasim Jan, ex-president, Peshawar District Congress Committee, the wife of Sardar Ram Singh the Propaganda Secretary of the Jirga, the niece of Raham Dil Khan, the President of Rajjar Jirga and expresses its sympathy with their family members on their bereavement.

5. This Jirga congratulates Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan of Loond Khawar, vice president of the Provincial Jirga, and the President of the Mardan District Congress Committee, on his arrest which took place on 18-12-31 in village Kharki, Mardan Tehsil for an unknown offence.

6. This Jirga sympathies with the survivors of Mohammad Yaqub, of village Baloo, the lieutenant of the Khudai Khidmatgars on the latter's heroic death, which occurred on the night of the 14th December 1931 while guarding the Khudai Khidmatgar's office, and looks with indignation at the inaction of the Government shown in the matter.

7. Owing to the abnormal decrease in the price of agricultural commodities and the general slump in their trade, this Jirga is of the opinion that land revenue should be reduced by at least 50 per cent.

8. This Jirga recommends Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan for the Presidentship of Puri Congress.

9. Sardar Ram Singh B. A. of Bannu was elected to be member of All-India Congress Committee.

Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan (Frontier Gandhi) will leave Peshawar on the 25th instant by Frontier Mail for Bombay in order to meet Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival in India.

POONA LETTER

Cow Protection Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 21.

The adjourned meeting of the Poona City Municipality was held on the 18th instant in the Town Hall under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Hanmanth Ram Ramnath. Sjt. Rajbhoj proposed that the House strongly condemned the Comilla outrage, where the collector was murdered. Mr. Nalawde moved an amendment to the effect that the House strongly condemned the indifferent attitude adopted by the British Government at the R.T.C. where the question of Swaraj was discussed.

The meeting decided that Muslims should be given four seats which was the proportion according to their population.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The annual meeting of the Muslim Students' Union, Poona, was held yesterday, when Mr. B. H. Kazi presided. M. Dost Mohamed Chinoy was unanimously elected Trustee in place of Mr. Hashumbhoy Premjee, who resigned on account of ill-health. Mr. Kazi Baduzzaman, Principal Reformatory School, was elected president for the ensuing year and Mr. Basheer Ahmed was elected Hon. General Secretary. Besides these all other old office bearers were re-elected.

COW PROTECTION CONFERENCE.

The first session of the Poona District Cow Protection Conference was held at Ghodvadi under the presidentship of Seth Ramchandra Hari Bapna. The session was attended by about 3,000 people and delegates from different parts of the district.

Sjt. Popatlal Shah, chairman, Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, said that during the old days peasants were called "Baliraj" for they were most happy and contented. That was not the case at present. He asked to make efforts to stop cow slaughter.

Maulana Najmuddin addressed the Conference and gave a vivid description of his work and the success achieved by him. Islam preached toleration and asked its followers not to injure the feeling of others. So he was working according to the teachings of Islam.

The president in the course of a speech said that one crore cows were killed every year and beef was exported to foreign countries. He said that Government should come forward and prohibit the killing of cows. He also suggested that Municipalities should do likewise in their area in the interest of the people.

EAST KHANDESH AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

(BY MAIL.)

JALGAON, December 22.

An East Khandesh District Agricultural Conference will be held at Jalgaon on December 27.

The Conference will consider what steps to take to secure immediately either a remission or suspension in this year's land revenue, wherever necessary, by legal means. The Conference will also consider the ways and means for tiding over the present economic difficulties of the agriculturists. Taluka Conferences are also being held throughout the District to consider the same subjects.

Invitations are being issued to the District authorities to attend the above conference.—A.P.

Picture Stamp Scheme.

From now on every bar, slab cartonette or tin of Nestle's Chocolate will contain picture stamps, the number of stamps in each package verying according to the size and value. The comolete assortment of these picture stamps comprises a collection of 13 series of 12 stamps each. Each series illustrates a different subject, such as aeroplanes, the human races and curious insects.

In order that collectors may have somewhere to keep these stamps, a special album called "Wonders of the World" has been prepared, and for each of the series of picture stamps in the collection there is corresponding page in the album besides the reserved for the stamps, the album contains some articles explaining the pictures, in manner easily understood by every one.

FIGHT FOR PURNA SWARAJ.

Youths Call Upon Congress To Resume

SUBHAS BOSE WELCOMES BENGAL ORDINANCE

POONA, Dec. 23.

The Maharashtra Youth Conference met again at Sivaji Mandir this morning, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose presiding when half dozen resolutions were passed.

The resolution, "Now that Government by their repressive policy have flagrantly violated the Gandhi-Irwin agreement, this Conference calls upon the nation to resume the fight for complete independence immediately," created a good deal of controversial discussion which was eventually carried in an amended form by substituting the words "Congress Working Committee for the word 'Nation" in the original resolution.

Among other resolutions passed was one condemning the alleged atrocities at Chittagong and Dacca. Another resolution strongly protested against the Bengal and U. P. Ordinances.

When the Conference reassembled in the afternoon some more resolutions, chiefly one with regard to the boycott of British goods and banks, insurance companies and steamship companies controlled by Britishers, and boycott of the Anglo-Indian press, etc., on the lines of the Berhampore Conference resolution were adopted.

The Conference turned down a resolution in favour of the establishment of a separate University for Maharashtra, and also another urging the abolition of Indian States.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in his concluding remarks, welcomed the Bengal Ordinance which he said was a milestone in the march of progress. When Government ruled the country with ordinances it showed that they had lost the goodwill of the people, and was nearing the end. He finally struck an optimistic note about the future of India, and appealed to all to close up their ranks in the coming struggle for freedom.—A.P.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AGENDA.

Budget Date Altered.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

It has been provisionally decided that the Railway Budget will be presented in the Assembly and in the Council of State on the 25th February. The Assembly will hold general discussion on the Railway Budget on the 29th and the voting on the demands for Railway Grants will take place in the Assembly on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th March.

The General Budget will be presented in the Assembly and the Council of State on the 7th March. The Assembly will hold general discussion on the General Budget on the 9th and 10th and the voting on the demands for grants in this connection will take place in the Assembly on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th March.—A. P.

LONDON PREPARES FOR X'MAS

Cinemas, Music Parties, And Boxing

LLONDON, Dec. 24.

The British public's lavish and light-hearted Christmas spending has revived trade in many quarters, but nowhere more than in theatrical London which is enjoying a sudden boom after a depressing year of stage failures. No fewer than 43 West End productions, eight of which are staging special children's matinees are every night packed, and bookings extended well into the New Year. It is not uncommon for three or four "first nights" to be staged each week, and it is estimated that 100,000 audience will attend the Boxing Night's plays, musical comedies and pantomimes, and a similar number will be turned away by the "House Full" signs. Barrie's Peter Pan is being shown for 28th successive year, the runner-up in the perennial Christmas plays being the twentyyyear-old "Where the rainbow ends."—Reuter's Special.

MONARCHY IN SYRIA?

Abbas Hilmi's Mysterious Visit.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Jerusalem.—In view of the rumours associating him with the establishment of monarchy in Syria, interest attaches to the arrival of Abbas Hilmi from Syria on several days' visit.—Reuter's Special.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANS-ATLANTIQUE

To Get State Aid

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Paris.—The Chamber has adopted by 333 votes to 221, the Bill authorising State assistance to the compagnie Generale Transatantique.—Reuter's Special.

GLOOMY CHRISTMAS

Unfavourable Weather On The Continent

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 23.

European landscape has been set for a good old-fashioned Christmas. From everywhere reports come of icy weather, snowstorms at sea, transport difficulties and even the descent of wolves driven out of their muntain fastnesses to the vilages seeking food. In South Germany there is snow and ice and the firemen fighting a blaze at Stuttgart Castle found that the weather had increased their difficulties.

In France and Spain also snow is falling. Various Provinces in Portugal are experiencing coldest spell for many years. In Greece over three feet of snow has fallen. In Rome the sprays from fountains get frozen as they fall. In Florence, River Arno is icebound and Corsica was for two days without mails owing to snow and the few remaining bandits are having unenviable respite from the hunts.

Snowstorm over Black Sea and Sea of Marmora has paralysed the seagoing traffic and has caused a Turkish collier to sink outside the Bosphorus, with the loss of 13 lives.

Frost holds the French Riviera, but Devon and Cornwall are among the few places in Europe to escape the old-fashioned Christmas weather. The forecast in Britain is: "Probably continuing fair; rather less cold.'

LOOK OUT FOR NEW COMBINED COMPETITION.

Rs. 1,800 To Be Distributed.

A new combined competition for the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Indian Daily Mail," and the "Bombay Samachar" will start shortly. Prizes totalling Rs. 1,800 are to be awarded.

Look out for this interesting Competition.

EX-SULTAN OF SOKOTO

His British Honour Cancelled

LONDON Dec. 23.

An almost unprecedented step of depriving an overseas' ruler of the recently granted British, honour, is announced in the "London Gazette," which states that the King has ordered the cancellation of the Honorary C.H.G., conferred in 1929 on Muhammadu, the ex-Sultan of Sokoto in Nigeria.

Behind the announcement lies a story of six years of misrule in Sokoto. The Sultan "inter-alia" used his authority to procure two grave miscarriages of justice and also shocked the local Muslims by his dealings with the sorcerers. He finally abdicated under the stress of public opinion, fled to French territory, and re-entered Nigeria in November.

He is at present detained by the British authorities.—Reuter.

HANDICAPS TO LOCAL BODIES

Undue Control Of Govt. And Insufficient Funds

W. KHANDESH DISTRICT L.-S. G. CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

NANDURBAR, Dec. 21.

The first conference of the local self-government bodies was held at Nandurbar under the auspices of the Nandurbar Municipality lately. Mr. C. R. Shroff an M.L.C. of Palghar, presided

The Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. T. N. Shroff, President of the Local Municipality welcomed the President-elect and the delegates. He explained the importance and the purpose of holding such conferences and put before them the difficulties that come across the daily administration of such bodies, e.g. undue control of the Government the great necessity of improving the District Municipal Act, the utter negligence of civic education and health, due to the insufficient funds, and lack of national and broad-minded spirit in the working of the Local Bodies.

Concluding his speech he proposed Mr. C. R. Shroff to the chair.

MAURYAN ORIGINATORS.

The president after thanking the delegates for giving him the honour, traced the origin of such institutions in India to the dynasty of the Mauryas even before the Christian era and explained that charges from interested quarters are being levelled against such institutions with a view to show their incompetency to manage their own affairs. He added that the Local Bodies would not work quite efficiently and satisfactorily as long as the Government did not give them some substantial and definite part of their income as in European countries. The present system of distributing of grants ought to be abolished.

Concluding Mr. Shroff requested the public to obey the orders of the national leaders, on their return from the R.T.C.

Messrs. Naik, Radajnya, Bhosle, and Gulam Kadar Khan spoke on different aspects of the daily administration of local bodies.

Nearly 45 resolutions coming from the Subjects Committee were placed before the Conference the next day and all of them were passed.

A Health Exhibition was also arranged and it contributed to the success of the Conference.

Protest Against Hindu Law Amendment

(From a Correspondent).

SUKKUR, Dec. 24.

The following resolution was passed by the Hindu Sabha at their meeting held lately:—

"It is unanimously resolved that the Hindu Sabha Sukkur strongly protests against the consideration by the Glancy Commission, of the Kashmere Muslims' demand for the amendment of Hindu Law so as not to deprive a Hindu, who deserts his old faith the right of his property, as the Hindu Law is considered sacred and inviolable by the Hindus, throughout the world; and any change in it is a question of religion with them and they think that neither the Commission nor any other power has the right to interfere with it or bring the Hindu Dharam Shasters in discussion."

ANGLO-INDIAN GETS 2 YEARS' R. I.

Committing Rape On A Four Year Old Girl.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Dec. 24.

Walter Smith an Anglo-Indian youth, who was being tried in the Court of Mr. "Agarwalla," Additional District and Sessions Judge on a charge committing rape on a four year old Anglo-India girl has been convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 376, I. P. C.

Madras.—The Government have (as announced previously) granted 63 acres of land to the Y. M. C.A. at Saidapet for the College of physical education to train teachers in physical and health education under the control of the National Council of Y. M. C. A. in India, Burma and Ceylon.—A. P.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

Religion Is Not The Determining Factor.

MR. M. C. CHAGLA AT ISMAIL COLLEGE

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, Decr. 20.

The inaugural address of the Hostel Union Debating Society of the Ismail College, Andheri, was delivered yesterday by Mr. M.C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, in the College Hall. Prof. Corea Alfonso presided.

Prof. Corea Alfonso introduced the speaker to the audience in a humorous speech.

Mr. M.C. Chagla rose amidst deafening cheers to speak. The subject of the address was "Rights of the Minorities." The speaker analysed the subject, and took every point one by one, and exhaustively dwelt with it. "The fate of India," he said, "lies in the hands of Indians becoming one community. And then, the question of minorities naturally disappears. The difference between Hindus and Muslims is a religious difference and the religion should never be the basis of party. In England, the parties are formed on the basis of principles and not on religion."

Speaking on the reservation of Government services for the minorities, Mr. Chagla said, "No consideration, other than merit should be in the mind, in the case of the appointment. The religion alone should not be the merit and the claim of the candidate." He then took the question of joint and separate electorates, and said that no constitution that divides India according to the religions, should be accepted by the youths. The very fact that a candidate was elected by his co-religionists, in his opinion, gave the candidate reasons to neglect the members of other faiths. He exhorted the young men in the College to shake off the spirit of communalism from their mind and to view things from broader vision. For the extinction of communalism, he suggested that young men should not join communal association.

Mr. Chagla concluded by stressing upon the students the necessity of broader vision.

Prof. Alfonso in bringing the proceedings to a close congratulated the speaker for his inspiring address. He told his audience that politics was a practical and not a theoretical subject.

Mr. A.A. Patel proposed a vote of thanks to the President and the guest.

CHARGE OF BEING REVOLUTIONARIES FAILS

Accused Acquitted On Appeal

KARACHI, Dec. 24.

The existence of a Revolutionary Party in Karachi which Mr. R. B. Milne, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, in a recent judgment, held proved, was on appeal discounted by Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Additional Judicial Commissioner and Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Judicial Commissioner, Appellate Side, who acquitted two accused charged with being members of a revolutionary party and throwing bombs at the city police station in September 1930. Jetnanand and Khairathiram, the accused, referred to above, were found guilty by Mr. R. B. Milne and bound over for one year.

On a revision application both the Judges commented on the untrustworthiness of the evidence on which the conviction was passed, Mr. Ferrers remarking that the case seemed to have been very badly handled by the police. Referring to Iswarchand, Principal prosecution witness, Mr. Rupchand Bilaram observed that apart from the fact that he was approver and was employed as a spy for over two months, his antecedents were far from satisfactory and on the top of it he had been held by the Magistrate as false in some particulars.

As regards the alleged revolutionary bulletins he remarked: We asked the Public Prosecutor to draw our attention to anything in them which could be said to be of a revolutionary character, but the Public Prosecutor discreetly declined to do so. It would, therefore, not be rash for us to assume that these sheets contain no revolutionary articles.

Referring to the words "Potash cloras potas Nitras" found entered in one of the accused's diary, both the Judges held that the failure to explain them did not, as the lower Court took it, corroborate the membership of the Revolutionary Party.—A. P.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET

A Number Of Post Allotted

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Melbourne.—While the Cabinet has not yet been completed, a number of ports have been allotted. It is certain that Mr. Lyons will be Treasurer, Mr. Latham, Attorney-General, and the delegate to the Disarmament Conference. Mr. Gullett, Minister for Trade, and Mr. Pearce, Minister for Defence and the Government Leader in the Senate.

Mr. Bruce will probably be invited to accept Assistant Treasurership.

Messrs. Lyons, Gullett, Fenton and three others will attend the Imperial Conference at Ottawa.—Reuter.

DOES RACING HELP ECONOMIC CRISIS?

Diwan Bahadur Govindadas Chaturbhujdas writes:—

It is a matter of common knowledge that India is just now passing through a grave economic crisis like other parts of the world, the like of which has never been experienced in the past. There is a world-wide depression in trade. The air is thick with proposals for retrenchment in expenditure. The Central and Provincial Legislatures are faced with deficit budgets, and to balance them they are exploring new avenues—by curtailment of expenditure and by resort to fresh taxation. The gravity of the situation can well be gauged by a perusal of the press note dated November 28th 1931, issued by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, about "Christmas Greetings" His Excellency suggests to his friends the discontinuance of sending Christmas Greetings, as a measure of economy at the present crisis.

When economy is essential even in sending "Christmas Greetings" it is painful to see the undesirable prominence given by the Press to Race Meetings. How far these races tend to improve the serious economic situation is a mystery to the ordinary mortals when practice and precepts race in opposite directions. Betting at these races spells ruin to many homes. The existence of such a refined gambling is a great social evil which must be put down. Men of slender means, unable to resist the temptation, stake all and lose all. In the face of the present economic crisis, should such an evil be suffered to continue? Even if it is not possible nor practicable to bring in an effective legislative proposal at once, it is not beyond the power of the Governor General to prohibit betting by an Ordinance which will have effect for at least six months througout India. The poor at least will be saved from ruin. Will His Excellency undertake such a step?

It is needless for me to say that not long ago, the bucket-shops in the City of Madras, which were regular grambling dens, had to be closed by a Statute of the Local Legislature, on account of their evil effects upon society. And it is high time that this Racing canker be checked by legislation or Executive Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor General.

Lahore.—Mr. R. N. Luthra, Magistrate pronounced judgment in the cheating case against Dr. Daleepsingh, Jagdishrai and three others. Three cases were filed against them. The Magistrate sentenced Jagdishrai and Daleepsingh to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each in one case and 7 years and one year each in other two cases, sentences to run concurrently and acquitted the other three persons.—A. P.

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